A E Herrick 6-10-1

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 37. BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917. $1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The storm and bad walking did not prevent a good sized audience from assembling at this church and the excellent music by the choir, with the sermon from the text, Ps. 90, 1, "Lord thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations," made all who came feel well repaid for the effort it cost to brave the elements on such a day. The evening service was omitted.

The Young Men's Universalist Association held a meeting at 4 o'clock.

The Social Six will meet Saturday afternoon.

The music for next Sunday will be as follows:

Anthem, Chorus Choir
O Come to My Heart, Lord Jesus, Paul Ambrose
Trio—Saviour Again to Thy Dear Name, Kate Llewellyn
Martyn, Hastings and Edwards.
Solo—The Homeland, Johnson
Mona Martyn.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A goodly company braved the elements and came out to church last Sunday morning. But some of them suggested that as a great many would like to hear about the "Sunday meetings," the pastor had better save his discourse. So after a short devotional service the meeting adjourned and next Sunday will be Billy Sunday Sunday.

There was an unusually good attendance at the Roll Call, Jan. 10, and more responded by letter and in person than for many years. The reports were all encouraging; those of the Ladies' Club and the parish treasurer especially. The committee on refreshments furnished an attractive menu.

Contributions to our missionary societies during last year were one hundred and fifty-six dollars. This exceeded our apportionment by thirty-four dollars, just the amount contributed at a special collection last Easter to help liquidate the debt of the Maine Missionary Society.

Miss Mae Cross will lead the Christian Endeavor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Last Saturday evening Rev. C. J. Brown, State Sunday School Superintendent for the denomination, met with the workers of the local Sunday School to consider matters of teacher training, missionary and temperance instruction, evangelism, and membership. Special committees were appointed for each of these departments of work. Mr. Brown also spoke briefly at the Sunday School hour, and gave a helpful address in the evening.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society is planning a special program for their meeting at the home of Mrs. Alice Jordan on Thursday afternoon at 2.30. The topic is "Alaska," and Mrs. Vandenkerckhoven will be present to speak of that great country as she has herself seen it and exhibit curios illustrating her talk. A special invitation is given to all ladies of the church whether members of this society or not.

The Loyal Workers have their monthly business meeting on Friday evening at the home of Miss Florence Springer, the newly elected president. At the same time the Y. M. C. L. will hold their business meeting in the Men's Class Room at the church.

Officers of the Ladies' Aid for 1917 are. President, Mrs. M. E. Kendall; vice president, Mrs. Fred J. Tibbetts; secretary, Mrs. Harlan Wheeler; treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie Annis. Plans are being made for an alphabet sale to be held early in March.

HAZELTON—BENNETT.

At the home of Miss L. M. Stearns, Thursday evening, Jan. 11, Mr. Harry E. Hazelton of Sumner and Miss Carrie Mae Bennett of Paris were united in marriage by Rev. J. H. Little, using the single ring service. It was a very enjoyable evening for the friends who were present.

Mr. Hazelton is the son of Mr. Cyrus B. Hazelton of Sumner. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett of Paris and a graduate of Paris High school. They will reside in Paris

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Harry M. Shaw of South Paris has made application to the Maine Board of Bar Examiners for examination for admission to the Bar at the session of the Board to be held at Bangor, Maine, on the first Tuesday of February, A. D. 1917.

PHILIP G. CLIFFORD,
Secretary of the Board.

BETHEL MEN'S CLUB

Dr. George M. Twitchell Gives Instructive Talk

The meeting of the Men's Club last Wednesday evening was one of the most interesting ever held. A large number were present to greet their former townsman Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell and to draw from his storehouse of knowledge.

This is the third time that Dr. Twitchell has spoken before the Men's Club and each year he has drawn a large crowd. This year his message was of especial importance, and should be carefully considered by every farmer and all who have the interest of the town at heart. Dr. Twitchell is an interesting speaker and has a way of bringing his points home to his hearers, and all present were much impressed with his talk.

At the close, because of his long experience in growing flint corn and success in establishing a new variety, Dr. Twitchell proposed to the club that if it would offer a series of prizes, confined to the young men of Bethel, he would supply each contestant with seed sufficient for one fourth acre, provided that in awarding the prizes a written statement of method of growing be submitted, its completeness and quality to be considered in deciding. As flint corn is one of the sure crops possible on our farms here is a proposition which doubtless will receive the candid attention of the Club. It's up to the men of the town to help interest the boys in life here at home.

Dr. Twitchell took for his subject: "The Salvation of our New England Agriculture," and spoke in part as follows:

Bethel was formerly one of the best agricultural towns of Oxford county. Its orchards were large and productive, its pastures filled with sheep and cattle, its hop fields for years the source of big revenue and its meadows returning yearly a liberal crop of hay. Naturally its farmers were prosperous and large families were to be found on every hand. This was the general condition when I left home fifty years ago.

Doubtless the years have added to the per capita wealth of the town, can the same be said of the farms? With the passing of time great changes have taken place in habits of living and the country home cannot be supported on the basis of fifty years ago.

The onsweep of civilization, at ever increasing rate, forces upon the individual the consideration of all problems of life from a radically different viewpoint. Accepting this how are we to find our agricultural salvation. Unless the farm can be made to yield, directly and indirectly, enough to furnish support for the family and be steadily improved in its productive capacity it becomes necessary for the owner to consider some other business proposition. There is no justice in urging the farm unless the farm can be made to pay. I take it that every honest man wishes to leave the world a little better than he found it, and this becomes possible with the farmer only when he organizes all work for specific results.

Our agricultural salvation consists not in turning to the timber or wood lot to make up any deficiency but in realizing more from crops, products and stock.

Our soil is not impoverished but unbalanced. Its crop producing capacity has never been touched, large as have been the yields in so many cases. The average farmer has been far too content with minimum crop yield per acre.

Owning liberal territory he has felt impelled to cover more than could be properly fed and cared for.

The average corn crop of Maine is 41 bushels, oats 30, potatoes, outside of Aroostook, 100 to 150, hay less than one ton per acre, milk production of cows less than 5000 pounds per head. These figures all spell failure today.

Here and there over the State men realize year after year 100 bushels of shelled corn, 85 to 90 of oats, 300 of potatoes, two tons of hay, and work to 7000 pounds of milk per cow, and the number is so generous that one may well rank this output as within reach of workers elsewhere. Unless a farmer can realize $2.50 per day for all hand labor, $1.50 per day for horse or oxen, and with that all overhead charges, taxes, insurance, interest on investment, depreciation of all stock, implements and machinery as well as buildings, and provide for possible contingencies, something is wrong. He is

(Continued on Page 5.)

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

The tea Wednesday afternoon was well attended by the guests of the Inn and their friends.

Miss Mary F. Anderson of Wenham, Mass., was a guest at the Inn for a few days the past week.

Mr. O. D. Seavey, the popular manager of the Inn for the past two summers, is now at his hotel in Magnolia Springs, Fla., and sends greetings to his northern friends.

Dr. John H. Denison of Williamstown, Mass., was a guest at the Inn the past week. Dr. Denison is well known in Bethel and was warmly welcomed by his many friends.

Dr. G. M. Twitchell of Auburn, Me., was a guest at the Inn last week Wednesday, coming to Bethel to speak at the Men's Club that evening. The meeting was well attended and the talk was much enjoyed by all.

Among the guests at the Inn the past week were: H. Lagdon, Portland; F. P. McGlauflin, Portland; W. J. Wheeler, Co. Paris, Me.; S. Matison, Boston; H. A. Woodside, Portland; W. H. Adams, Boston; R. A. Scannell, Lewiston, Me.; F. L. Harlow, Gorham, Me.

The sad news of the death of Mr. E. L. Brown, who was room clerk at the Inn last summer, has been received. Mr. Brown was on his way to join Mr. O. D. Seavey at Magnolia Springs, Fla., but was taken at Jacksonville with a severe cold which resulted in pneumonia. Mr. Brown made many friends while at the Inn by his geniality and courteousness.

On Thursday afternoon the Ladies' Club met at the Inn. All came prepared to sew and many shirts for the French wounded were started, the ladies taking them home to finish, and by Saturday they were returned, completed to Mrs. A. E. Herrick, who has charge of the work. Sandwiches and tea were served and the occasion was much enjoyed by all.

The employees of the Inn gave a "tin shower" to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bennett on Monday evening. When the guests arrived they found the host and hostess working on the wood pile in the back yard, but they immediately made all welcome and a very pleasant evening was spent with cards, dancing, etc. Refreshments were served after which the party returned to the Inn marching to the music of a drum and mouth organ.

GOULD'S ACADEMY

Hazel Kenlston assisted in the West Bethel school last week.

Ruby Ashby is assisting at the West Bethel school this week.

Theona Farrington spent the week end with relatives in Norway.

Annie Cummings, who has been ill for the past week, has returned to school.

Miss Helen Staples of Hanover visited Miss Nellie Whitman at the dormitory, Tuesday.

Miss Maude Howard went to Lewiston last Wednesday to attend the wedding of her brother.

The basketball game between Gould's and Colebrook resulted in a score of 35 to 10 in favor of Colebrook.

Mr. O. D. Smith visited school last Thursday and gave an interesting exhibition of free hand drawing.

A social will be given in the gymnasium Thursday evening for the benefit of the undergraduate association.

Mr. P. E. Hanscom and Miss Eliza beth Leslie attended a conference of instructors of training courses which was held at Gorham Normal School last Saturday.

A basketball game will be played between the Gould's Academy Rants and the Norway Grammar School boys in the G. A. gymnasium next Friday evening, Jan. 19. It promises to be a good game and it is hoped that many will attend.

78th MAINE LEGISLATURE

Our Special Correspondent Writes of the Past Week's Work

The third week of the 78th Maine Legislature opened Tuesday at 4.30 P. M., and seldom have legislators seen such a mass of bills and resolves drawn from the hoppers and introduced so early in the session. The recess, like that of the week before, extended five days from Thursday to Tuesday.

The second week of the Legislature passed to adjournment much as do all second weeks of the bi-ennial sessions—quiet and without much of importance happening, except the naming of committees, a few appointments, and intimations of the lively times to follow. Tuesday the 9th carried sessions of 12 minutes in the Senate and 35 minutes in the House. Wednesday sessions were without special event, other than routine business and Thursday's sessions in both branches had little but the first bills introduced. Adjournment was taken to Tuesday afternoon of this week.

But aside from direct legislative work, Wednesday was the banner day of the second week. On that day the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House named the committees: Former President William Howard Taft addressed the Maine Bar Association, the legislators and hundreds of visitors in the Hall of Representatives, and the following appointments were announced:

Charles S. Brown of Bath as superintendent of public buildings to succeed Harry A. Plummer of Bath.

General John A. Harper of Lewiston as State pension clerk to succeed Col. Charles English of Lewiston.

Louis E. Winship of Augusta as deputy State treasurer to succeed Warren D. Trask of Augusta.

John P. E. Tartre of Biddeford as wild lands clerk in the State treasurer's office to succeed Brooks Newbert of Augusta.

This week promises to be lively, in comparison with last week's dullness, and particular interest is attached by reason of the first hearings for State and charitable institutions under the new budget system of handling the State finances.

Oxford and the Committees.

Oxford county has little complaint over the committee assignments, her delegation generally being upon important committees.

Senator Orman L. Stanley of Porter is chairman of the committee on the State school for feeble-minded, and a member of the committees on banks and banking, labor, and public buildings and grounds.

The representatives are placed as follows:

Frank Stanley of Dixfield—Inland fisheries and game; pensions.

C. W. Cummings of Hebron—Agriculture; federal relations.

Frank E. Stearns of Hiram—Commerce; telegraphs and telephones.

Ralph G. Charles of Lovell—House chairman of mines and mining; taxation.

George A. Hutchins of Mexico—Judiciary.

Herbert F. Andrews of Norway—Banks and banking; standing committee on county estimates; military affairs.

Frederic O. Eaton of Rumford—Appropriations.

Governor's Attitude.

A significant statement was made by Governor Carl E. Milliken on Wednesday of last week at his meeting with the chairmen of the Senate and House committees. Being called by President Bailey of the Senate to preside, Governor said:

"I earnestly hope this is the beginning of actual co-operation between the legislative and executive branches. Our machinery makes such an intimacy rather difficult—far more so than is the case in many other states. But I believe there should be better 'teamwork' than has existed in Maine heretofore. It is not, however, in my spir-

(Continued on Page 4.)

NOTICE.

Will the person who was seen picking up the horse blanket near Lincoln Cummings' leave same at the Post Office and save cost?

J. P. HARRINGTON,
1-18 Bethel, Maine.

GRANGE NEWS

UPTON GRANGE.

The officers of Upton Grange, No. 404, were installed Jan. 6, by Sister Fraser assisted by Bro. Edward Warren as follows:

Master—Guy L. Pratt.
Overseer—Hollis I. Abbott.
Lecturer—Georgie Pratt.
Steward—Davie Enman.
Asst. Steward—Albert Warren.
Chaplain—Mabel Warren.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. C. Abbott.
Secretary—B. L. Judkins.
Gate Keeper—Ben Bartlett.
Ceres—D. B. Warren.
Pomona—Rena Lane, not present.
Flora—Annie Coolidge.
L. A. Steward—Ethel Warren.

A supper of oyster stew and pastry was served after the Grange closed. There were twenty-one members and one visitor present.

BETHEL GRANGE.

Bethel Grange held its last regular meeting Jan. 11 for the purpose of installing its officers. Past Master Eli Cushman was installing officer assisted by F. R. Merrill and Mrs. Kendall.

Master—Levi Bartlett.
Overseer—Byron Cummings.
Lecturer—Mae R. Bartlett.
Steward—George Hapgood.
Asst. Steward—Herman Mason.
Chaplain—Mary Farwell.
Treasurer—Mary Cummings.
Secretary—Ida Packard.
Gate Keeper—Sidney Jodrey.
Ceres—Ella Lyon.
Pomona—Eva Hapgood.
Flora—Clara Grover.
L. A. Steward—Pauline Mason.
Pianist—Florence Upton.

The following program was interspersed during the installation:

Select Reading, Nellie Garey
Reading, Byron Cummings
Duet, Eva Hapgood, Florence Upton
Reading, Martha Kendall
Reading, Mae R. Bartlett
Duet, Eva Hapgood, Florence Upton

Delicious refreshments were served at the close consisting of sandwiches, assorted cake and coffee.

LONE MT. GRANGE.

Lone Mt. Grange, Andover, held its regular meeting Jan. 6, with an all day session. About 46 were present. A baked bean and pastry dinner was served after which the following officers were installed by J. L. Bailey for the ensuing year:

Master—J. B. Littlehale.
Overseer—O. A. Burgess.
Steward—Jesse Elliot.
Asst. Steward—Elizabeth Baker.
L. A. Steward—Florence Akers.
Gate Keeper—L. R. Hall.
Chaplain—J. H. Abbott.
Treasurer—W. W. Perkins.
Secretary—Evelyn Stevens.
Lecturer—Mrs. W. N. Akers.
Flora—Mrs. Minnie Akers.
Pomona—Mrs. O. A. Burgess.
Ceres—Mrs. J. B. Littlehale.

After the installation the following short program was carried out:

Song, Grange
Reading, Nora Merrill
Recitation, Margaret Eastman
Instrumental Music, Grace Mitchell
Reading, Evelyn Stevens
Song, Grange

NORWAY GRANGE.

Norway Grange met January 13. Meeting opened at 1.45 P. M. This was installation meeting and after a short business session a short recess was declared to prepare for the work. Past Master A. E. Morse of Paris Grange was installing officer, ably assisted by Past Master A. M. Byerson and wife, and Mrs. Nellie Mason who presided at the piano also of Paris Grange. Other visitors from that Grange: Bro. B. F. Hicks and wife, Lon Dresser, Mrs. Sabrina Jackson, Beryl Hill, Ella Ames, Mrs. W. C. Thayer, Mrs. Wilbur Stearns, Mrs. Raymond Gates, Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. E. C. Nason of North Waterford Grange. The order of installation was finely carried out and appreciated by Norway Grange and many thanks are due them all, who braved the cold to give added cheer by their presence. Lady Assistant Steward Viola Abbott was unable to be present and will be installed later. On motion of the secretary, Annie Goodwin, the Worthy Master requested the secretary to send a message of sympathy from Norway Grange to Bro. Irving Brown and family in their sad bereavement. The following committees were appointed: Resolutions—H. D. Smith, Issie Cox, Louise Gammon; Flower—Emma Swan; Finance—Dennis Pike, W. O. Perry, Charles Frost; Entertainment—Adelaide Young, Rex Jackson,

(Continued on Page 4.)

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Efficiency decreases as fatigue increases!

The fall pay envelope is the great enemy of tuberculosis!

A reliable disinfectant which may be made for fifty cents per gallon has been devised by the U. S. Public Health Service!

The maintenance of health is the first duty of the patriotic American!

Exercise in the open air cures and prevents many ills!

Typhoid fever is contracted by swallowing sewage!

Pasteurized milk kills many bacteria!

PRUDENCE Points the Way to Prosperity

CHANGE IN TIME ON G. T. R.

Beginning last Sunday there was a radical change in the time of the passenger trains on the G. T. R. Two trains, the early morning and night, have been cancelled and the so-called nine o'clock now goes east at 7.56 and the 4.23 west bound at 6.45.

EAST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 4	Leave Island Pond	5.00 a. m.
	Arrive, Bethel	7.56 a. m.
	Arrive, Portland	10.45 a. m.
No. 16	Leave Montreal	8.00 a. m.
	Arrive, Bethel	4.22 p. m.
	Arrive, Portland	7.00 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 13	Leave Portland	7.45 a. m.
	Arrive, Bethel	10.30 a. m.
	Arrive, Montreal	6.50 p. m.
No. 5	Leave Portland	4.00 p. m.
	Arrive, Bethel	6.48 p. m.
	Arrive, Island Pond	10.00 p. m.

Trains No. 4 and 5 will carry through sleepers but they will lay over night at Island Pond and proceed the next morning.

The trains between Portland Junction and Portland Union Station will be cancelled and passengers will have to provide their own transfer at Portland to Union Station.

This change in time has not been pleasantly received but there seems to be no redress as the G. T. Ry. Co. say that the change must be made in order to move the freight the Canadian government is sending to England and that it probably will last only about two months.

WEST GREENWOOD.

Miss Annie Cross was in Bethel one day last week.

Lester Swan and Rob Bennett have been working for W. A. Holt.

Alfred Leighton and Lute Andrews were recent callers at Mr. Jones'.

Perry Hamlin was at home, recently.

Will Beams will soon finish yarding pine for P. L. Edwards.

Frank Stevens was in town one day last week.

James Berryment and his brother, Herbert, spent Sunday at Locke's Mills.

UPTON.

Mrs. Lizzie Sargent has gone to Pawtucket, R. I., to attend the funeral of her sister, Annie, who died very suddenly.

Mrs. Millard Fraser went to Rumford, Monday, returning Thursday.

Bennett Morse went to Andover, Thursday.

Mrs. H. L. Judkins was at Bethel, Friday, returning Saturday.

Charles Brown went to Bethel recently to help haul out the boiler and engine that used to be in the Bernier mill, which had been sold to Paul West.

A. W. Judkins took a load of beef to Errol last Wednesday.

NORTH NEWRY.

Mrs. H. O. Chapman is much improved at this writing.

P. W. Wight and family went to Errol, N. H., Saturday. Mr. Wight lost a horse Saturday night.

Dan Forbes went to Rumford, Sunday.

Frank Bushby has completed his work for P. O. Walker.

Nineteen members of Bear River Grange attended the installation exercises of Alder River Grange, East Bethel, Saturday. Those who attended from Newry were: Mrs. P. O. and Miss Ferol Brazh, Mrs. L. E. Wight and Selma Smith. A good time was enjoyed by all.

Ercelt Bacon is working for P. O. Walker.

L. E. Wight went to Bethel to the train to meet Mr. Hanscom, Sunday, who has been in the St. Mary Hospital at Lewiston for several weeks.

Chester Chapman, who has been working for Mr. Walker with his team, has finished work, and is at home.

BETHEL and Vicinity

Mr. Ernest Walker is improving in health.

Miss Mae Cross is with Mr. Herbert Rowe's family.

Mr. F. L. Edwards was in Portland one day last week.

Many are looking forward to Tinker's Orchestra next Tuesday.

The Crochet Club met with Mrs. Dellison Conroy, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Carl Wight of Milan, N. H., is a guest of Dr. I. H. Wight and family.

Mrs. Lennie Howe and Miss Norma Frost were in Portland the last of the week.

Miss Norma Frost of The Glen was the guest of Mrs. Lennie Howe one day last week.

Mr. W. W. Hastings was the guest of his brother, Hon. D. R. Hastings, in Auburn, Sunday.

Mr. Fred C. Bean of East Bethel was the guest of Mr. Edmund Merrill and family, Thursday.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. E. E. Whitney, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Robertson were in Berlin, Friday, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fred Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter French of Portland were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Fox the first of the week.

Judge A. E. Herrick, E. C. Park, Esq., and H. H. Hastings, Esq., attended Probate Court at So. Paris, Tuesday.

Miss Adelaide Ramsell accompanied her uncle, Mr. Lee Holt, to his home in North Waterford, Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mr. Charles F. Sargent of Lewiston was in town last Thursday having come up to inspect the Locke house which he purchased last summer.

Miss Hazel Arno, who has been spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Carrie Arno, returned to her school in Montville, Wednesday.

The remains of Mrs. Charles Allen of Portland, only daughter of Martin and the late Zelna Coombs Stowell, were brought to Bethel last Friday for burial. Brief services were held by Rev. J. H. Little.

Mr. E. N. Robertson is the recipient of a pass which the Grand Trunk Railway Co. have just given to their employees who have been twenty years in their service. This pass includes their wives and is over all their lines.

Rev. Mr. Little was called to Canton last week to attend three funerals. Friday he attended the funeral of Mr. Knapp at Newry, and Saturday was called to Gilead to the funeral of Mr. Heath. He also officiated at two weddings.

Purity Chapter, O. E. S., will hold their annual installation of officers, Thursday, Jan. 25, with Mr. H. C. Rowe as installing officer. All Masons and their families are cordially invited. Each member has the privilege of inviting two.

At the Waldorf Astoria, in New York, Tuesday, Jan. 30, a banquet will be given for William R. Chapman in honor of his 50 years as director of the Rubenstein Club and 50 years as director of the Maine Music Festivals. Over 2000 people will be present, including Gov. Whitman of New York and many other notables. Mayor Boothby of Waterville will speak for the State of Maine at this occasion.

Mr. F. L. Edwards was a business visitor in Berlin, Monday.

Mrs. Frank Abbott is at Mrs. Davis Lovejoy's caring for Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Lovejoy's mother.

Evelyn Chandler has been with her grandparents the past week, taking a forced vacation from school on account of an attack of grip.

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mrs. James Ring of Bryant's Pond visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Farrington, Friday.

Mrs. C. E. Stowell is at St. Barnabas hospital, Portland, for treatment. Her daughter, Mrs. L. H. Hodgkins of New York, accompanied her.

W. B. Rand was in Portland on business, Thursday.

Mrs. Dellison Conroy of Bethel was a guest of her cousin, Mrs. Ralph King, one day last week.

Mrs. C. L. Swan has been visiting relatives in Bethel.

Winnifred Maxim has closed her school at Albany and returned home.

Mrs. Harvey Norton has blood poison in her foot.

Elizabeth Swift is home from her work at Lewiston.

The Ladies' Aid will meet with Mrs. Geo. Tirrell, Wednesday.

Several are harvesting their ice

The Home Circle

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

TEXTILES.

Mrs. A. R. Kohler.

The present economic condition which are more and more taking the production of household articles out of the home and into the factory, makes it imperative that the housewife should know somewhat about adulterated articles as well as adulterated food. In the case of both food and textiles, the object of the manufacturer is the same—to reduce the cost of production and increase his profit, and the result is also the same, being inferior products in both cases.

The National and State Pure Food laws go far to protect the public against adulterated foods. But there is nothing but the purchaser's knowledge of textiles to protect her from being defrauded in buying clothing and household furnishings. One of the best places ever hit upon to unload worthless textiles at a good price upon the public, is the "bargain counter." The writer has actually known some of the large stores to put upon the bargain counters garments which ordinarily sell in these same stores for less than the "sale price."

While it is true that women are no longer producers as they were in the days of our grandmothers when garments were made from wool and linen spun and woven by them, it is equally true that they are still important consumers. By far the larger percentage of money spent for clothing and for the household is spent by the women and the manufacturer is busy trying to produce goods that will catch her eye and empty her pocketbook. The question of durability matters little. As long as women suffer themselves to be tricked by a shining surface, so long will the manufacturer continue to make money on them.

Unless we have some knowledge of the various textile fibers and of the adulterations likely to be found in them we are unable to judge for ourselves and must take the word of the salesman in the matter, which at best is a very poor basis for us to choose on. It is by no means impossible to acquire such knowledge if we are willing to give time and thought to it. It will surely bring a valuable return in the ability to form correct judgments of the textiles that we purchase.

There Are Four Textiles.

The four textiles commonly used in the manufacture of household articles are cotton, linen, wool and silk. The first two are of vegetable origin, the last two of animal. A brief description of their properties and the methods used in their manufacture will help in the study of the fitness of a textile for a desired purpose. Such a study will also give us hints as to how to treat the fabrics in the household, particularly in cleansing processes, so as to lengthen their term of usefulness.

The general manufacture of textiles involves many processes and many machines. These the manufacturer is constantly seeking to improve, to cheapen the process and to add adulterations. All fibers are found in nature, in combination with more or less undesirable foreign material, which must be removed before the fiber can be made into cloth. Cotton is inclosed in pods and entangled with numerous seeds. Wool is full of dirt, burrs and grease. Flax is closely associated with the woody stalks. Silk is covered with a

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There Are Four Textiles.

The four textiles commonly used in the manufacture of household articles are cotton, linen, wool and silk. The first two are of vegetable origin, the last two of animal. A brief description of their properties and the methods used in their manufacture will help in the study of the fitness of a textile for a desired purpose. Such a study will also give us hints as to how to treat the fabrics in the household, particularly in cleansing processes, so as to lengthen their term of usefulness.

The general manufacture of textiles involves many processes and many machines. These the manufacturer is constantly seeking to improve, to cheapen the process and to add adulterations. All fibers are found in nature, in combination with more or less undesirable foreign material, which must be removed before the fiber can be made into cloth. Cotton is inclosed in pods and entangled with numerous seeds. Wool is full of dirt, burrs and grease. Flax is closely associated with the woody stalks. Silk is covered with a kind of gum and more or less mixed with the tangled fibers of the cocoon.

The fibers are first cleaned, then made into yarn, after which they are woven into cloth. The method of cleaning depends upon the nature of the foreign substance to be removed and upon the nature of the fiber itself. It often happens that substances that would remove the dirt quickly and effectively seriously injure the fiber. In other cases the cleansing agent is too expensive. And so the manufacturer in his desire to produce cheap materials often resorts to methods that are decidedly injurious to the textiles. Besides the cleansing of the fiber, in most cases there is also bleaching or dyeing or both, and here again the method determines its period of usefulness.

The method of separating the raw fibers of cotton, linen or wool results in a tangled mass, which necessitates the process of combing. In some cases also, long fibers are separated from short ones, resulting in two grades. These fibers are then made into yarn by a process of drawing and spinning. Frequently, in very fine yarn or yarn made from inferior fibers, it has to be treated to enable it to withstand the strain of the loom. This is accomplished by adding starch or some other sizing material.

Warping is the placing of the threads in the loom so that they may be ready for weaving. This is done by hand, as no machine has ever yet been made to accomplish this.

Cotton Fiber.

Cotton is the cheapest and most commonly used fiber. Its extended use has been made possible by the invention of the cotton gin which removes the seeds from the cotton. When this was formerly done by hand it took a negro about a week to remove the seeds from five pounds of cotton. Now the cotton gin can separate the seeds from five hundred pounds in an hour. When cotton is ripe it is a flat ribbon-like fiber. It has a twist which aids greatly in spinning. Its length varies from one to two inches. It also varies greatly in fineness, Sea Island cotton being the finest. The coarsest is six or seven times as great in diameter.

The natural color is usually creamy white, though some cotton, as Nankin, is quite yellow. In its natural state it is covered with a vegetable wax. When this is removed it absorbs water very readily and we have absorbent cotton. It withstands heat much better than the animal fibers. Mineral acids destroy it. But very dilute acids do not affect it while wet. If, however, the dilute acid be left in cotton, it may become concentrated as it dries and destroy the fiber. If a hot iron be put on the cloth before the acid is removed, a hole will be the result. Therefore, in using acids or cleansing powders containing acid for removing stains, etc., it is very important that all the acid be removed while the fabric is still wet. This can be accomplished by frequent rinsing. But better still, by adding some ammonia to the water, which will neutralize the acid. Then rinse thoroughly.

Mercerized Cotton.

Concentrated alkalies mercerize cotton. This changes the appearance of the cotton fiber, making it swell up and giving it a high luster. It also increases its strength considerably. Dilute solutions of alkalies have no injurious effect unless exposed to the air when they weaken it. These principles are used in the bleaching and dyeing of cotton. But they are of value in laundry operations.

Wool Fiber.

Wool is the most valuable animal fiber. It is raised in almost every country in the world, though the quality is affected by climate and such other conditions as the breed of animal, feed, care, soil, and health. One of the highest grade wools is produced from the Spanish merino. For years the Spaniards were so jealous of this industry that they did not permit any of this breed of sheep to be exported from their country. The Australians have crossed this Spanish merino with English breeds, which also produce a high grade of wool.

The quality of wool varies greatly on the same animal. This necessitates sorting of the wool before it is manufactured. This sorting is done before the wool is cleaned and is a very disagreeable and dangerous operation, since a deadly disease is sometimes contracted by the sorter, from germs found in the wool. This danger is somewhat lessened by having the wool sorted on a screen under which a suction of air acts to draw the dust and germs down.

The wool fibers have a very peculiar and characteristic structure. The outside is covered with layers of horny scales overlapping each other. The size and number of these scales vary with the quality of the wool. It is these that give the wool its felting property. When they are moist and warm they swell up and become locked in the scales of other fibers. As they dry they become more firmly locked together. Pressure aids this operation very much. Rubbing while the wool is moist and warm also brings about felting. This felting results in shrinking. Therefore in laundering woolen garments it is well to avoid as far as possible the conditions that cause felting. Rubbing soap or an alkali on the cloth also aids the felting process. It is therefore best to wash the woolen goods by rinsing them in warm soapy water until the dirt is removed, then rinsing in clear water until the soap is removed. To get good results the water must be soft. If only hard water is available it must be softened before using.

In wool as it comes to the manufacturer we find that from fifty to eighty per cent of its weight is dirt and grease. The grease is the natural wool fat found on the fleece of the sheep, and the dirt consists of dried up perspiration, dust, sand, and burrs.

Two Classes of Yarn.

There are two classes of yarn spun from the wool, worsted and woolen. The worsted is spun from the longer fibers, the woolen from the shorter. But this is not the real distinction between the two. The worsted yarn has the individual fibers lying almost if not altogether parallel, while the woolen yarns have their fibers lying in tangled irregular bunches. These two kinds of yarn are made into two distinctly different kinds of cloth. The worsted yarns are woven into serges, diagonal and pattern weaves, and into any kind of cloth in which the warp can easily be distinguished from the woof. The woolen yarns are made into cloth in which the weave is concealed by felting the surface.

Mohair is cloth woven from the hair of the Angora goat. It is usually woven with a cotton or silk warp which results in a smooth hard-surfaced cloth which wears well, sheds dirt and is inexpensive.

Alpaca is a cloth somewhat similar to Mohair. It is made from the wool of the domesticated alpaca. It makes a stiffer cloth than mohair.

(To be continued.)

MARSHALL DISTRICT.

Miss Winnifred Maxim closed her school in this district last Saturday, taking with her to her home the best wishes of scholars and parents, all hoping she may return for the spring term of school. Irene Briggs, Christine Littlefield, Edith and Bertram Rogg won the rewards offered by Miss Maxim for best conduct.

Dr. Twaddle is seen quite often in this district lately.

Lewis Merrill of Locke's Mills was in town, Saturday.

MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD.

Mrs. O. B. Stanley, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Merton Soule of Portland, has returned home again.

Will Farwell cut his foot quite badly last week.

Robert Farwell is at work for Howard Thurston at the chair factory.

Cary Stevens and Herbert Carter have finished yarding out O. B. Stanley's pine and now are hauling A. M. Carter's pine to Thurston's mill.

CANTON

Mrs. Samuel T. Hayden has gone to Quincy, Mass., to assist in caring for her sister, Mrs. Alice Caldwell, who is ill with consumption.

Mrs. Henry H. Nulty of Buckfield has been a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Alice Bicknell.

Miss Montieze York has returned home from a pleasant visit in Massachusetts.

E. H. Jordan and family are moving to the Free Baptist parsonage on Pleasant street.

Mrs. Mellen B. Packard has been called to Portland by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Thompson A. Potter and family, who are ill with the mumps.

Mrs. S. A. Childs and Mrs. W. A. Lucas, who have been ill, are able to be out.

David Diplock of Augusta is spending a few days at the home of his aunt, the late Mrs. Lucy A. Davis.

The musical entertainment recently given under the auspices of Ponemah Rebekah Lodge was repeated Wednesday evening to a full house. In addition to the program given before, humorous readings were enjoyed by Prin. Donald B. Partridge, song by Charles Dyment, and a piano duet by Vivian Small and Angie Swett. A dance followed.

The funeral of Mrs. Lucy A. Davis was held Thursday at the home, Rev. J. H. Little of Bethel officiating. Appropriate vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Gladys W. Russell. The members of John A. Hodge Relief Corps attended in a body and performed their impressive service for the deceased. The floral tributes were very beautiful and included a piece from the Corps. Among those who attended from out of town were: Mrs. Bertha Gordon of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Lucy Whittier of Gorham; Mrs. Margaret Smith of Arlington, Mass.; Miss Serena Diplock of Augusta; George Wyman of Monmouth, and George Smith. The remains were taken to Readfield, Friday for interment.

The installation of the officers of Evergreen Chapter, O. E. S., was held Tuesday evening. The installing officers were: Mrs. Minnie Woodman, Worthy Matron of Golden Sheaf Chapter of New Gloucester and Past Worthy Matron Mrs. Alice S. Nevens of the same Chapter as Marshal, who performed the ceremony in an able manner. The officers are:

W. M.—A. C. Bicknell.
W. P.—F. B. Woodward.
A. M.—Miss Florence Childs.
Secretary—C. E. Mendall.
Treasurer—Mrs. Velda Bicknell.
Cond.—Mrs. Estella Woodward.
Asso. Cond.—Miss Agnes Heald.
Chaplain—Mrs. Minnie Oliver.
Marshal—Mrs. Fannie B. Lucas.
Pianist—Mrs. Winnifred Roberts.
Adah—Mrs. Ethel Johnson.
Ruth—Mrs. Helen Eastman.
Esther—Mrs. Clara Mendall.
Martha—Mrs. M. J. Childs.
Electa—Mrs. Estella Briggs.
War.—Mrs. Julia E. Hollis.
Sen.—E. K. Hollis.

At the close of the installation ceremony, Mrs. Belle Nulty, in behalf of Evergreen Chapter presented the installing officers with silver ladles with their initials, O. E. S., No. 24, and the date 1917 engraved thereon. After the meeting supper was served and a social time enjoyed.

Among those from out of town who attended the funeral of William Kimball DeCoster were: Mrs. Louise Morrill of Portland, Mrs. G. C. Russell of Rumford, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Russell and Mrs. C. H. Towle of Dixfield, Mrs. Rose Atwood of W. Minot, Mrs. Augusta Foss and Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Merrill of Mechanic Falls, R. H. Stratton of Rumford Center, S. R. Pennell of Rumford, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Waterhouse of South Hartford, Dr. A. L. Stanwood and J. M. Harlow of Rumford.

W. A. Lucas is convalescing.

A most enjoyable occasion was the installation of the officers of Ponemah Rebekah Lodge, Friday evening. D. D. P., Mrs. Gertrude Colcord of Dixfield, assisted by Mrs. Alice Ames of Dixfield as Grand Marshal, performed the work in a pleasing manner. They were assisted by Miss Carrie Hayford as Grand Warden, Mrs. Gladys Russell as Grand Secretary, Mrs. Fannie B. Lucas as Grand Treasurer, Mrs. Blanche Richardson as Grand Guardian and Mrs. Helen A. Eastman as Grand Chaplain. The officers are:

N. G.—Mrs. Amy Chamberlain.
V. G.—Mrs. Ethel Woodward.
Rec. Sec.—Mary I. Richardson.
Fin. Sec.—Ruth Johnson.
Treasurer—Mrs. Eleanor Westgate.
Warden—Mrs. Maud Richardson.
Conductor—Miss Addie Maraton.
R. S. N. G.—Mrs. Etta Gilbert.
L. S. N. G.—Mrs. Evie York.
R. S. V. G.—Mrs. Mabelle Olines.
L. S. V. G.—Miss Agnes Heald.
I. G.—Mrs. Ethel Johnson.
O. G.—Mrs. Cara Harding.

The installing officers were presented with sterling silver napkin markers, the presentation speech being made by Mrs. C. E. Richardson. Supper was served at the close of the meeting.

Among those who attended Pomona at E. Sumner were: Mr. and Mrs. John Briggs, Eva Briggs, Mary Chamberlain, Agnes Heald, Mrs. Helen Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Markham.

Mrs. Clara E. Richardson has been entertaining Miss Lena Felt and Mrs. William Lee of Rumford.

The officers of Canton Grange were ably installed Saturday by O. M. Richardson with Mrs. Estella C. Briggs as Marshal. After the installation a greater part of the meeting was devoted to remarks by members, who discussed plans for the meetings for the new year. Applications were received and a degree team will soon be reorganized for work.

YOUR LAST CHANCE.

Recently we published in these columns an offer of The Youth's Companion and McCall's Magazine, both for a full year, for only $2.10, including a McCall Dress Pattern. The high price of paper and ink has obliged McCall's Magazine to raise their subscription price February 1 to 10 cents a copy and 75 cents a year—so that the offer at the above price must be withdrawn.

Until March 31 our readers have the privilege of ordering both publications for a full year, including the choice of any 15-cent McCall Dress Pattern, for only $2.10.

The amount of reading, information and entertainment contained in the fifty-two issues of The Youth's Companion and the value of twelve monthly fashion numbers of McCall's at $2.10 offer a real bargain to every reader of this paper.

This two-at one price offer includes:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues.
2. The Companion Home Calendar for 1917.
3. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers.
4. One 15-cent McCall Dress Pattern—your choice from your first copy of McCall's—if you send a two-cent stamp with your selection.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

The fellow who continually talks of self has little about which to talk.

SUNDAY RIVER.

A. Gauthier of Rumford was in this place on business one day recently.

Joe Jolbert of Ketchum spent Sunday with his family at Rumford Corner.

Miss Agnes Dwinalls, who has been helping Mrs. John McPherson in Hanover, returned home Monday.

C. A. Baker was in Rumford on business one day last week.

John Nowlin, who has been helping Joe Spinney a few days, is again working in Bryant's mill.

Fred Mundt spent Sunday at his home on Grover Hill.

Harry Bryant startted sawing birch last week.

Harry Williamson has moved his family into Mrs. Mae Godwin's rent.

Joe Spinney began hauling poplar to the river, Monday.

H. M. Kendall has a pair of horses working for Willie Powers.

Lewis Spinney had the misfortune of losing one of his horses last week. He has purchased one of P. E. Lowe to replace it.

Mrs. Clyde Walker was in Hanover, Monday.

Howard Bailey is hauling birch to Bryant's mill.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

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BETHEL, MAINE.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917.

GRANGE NEWS.

Continued from page 1.

Annie Goodwin; Visiting—Elvesia Packard, Lelia Watson, Ethel Dunn, Beryl Russell, Winnifred Hall, Florence Grover, Florence Westleigh, Grace Dunn. The first and second degrees will be conferred at the next meeting, also final arrangements for the contest. Topic: Maine State Grange, Worthy Master Richardson. The next meeting will be held on Jan. 27, at 1.30 P. M. The officers for the ensuing year are:

Master—G. W. Richardson.
Overseer—Fred J. Lovejoy.
Lecturer—Mrs. A. E. K. Grover.
Steward—Arthur Buck.
Asst. Steward—C. S. O. Abbott.
Chaplain—Mrs. Lucella Merriam.
Gate Keeper—Frank Gammon.
Secretary—Mrs. Annie Goodwin.
Treasurer—Charles Gammon.
Ceres—Mrs. G. W. Richardson.
Pomona—Mrs. Imogene Lovejoy.
Flora—Mrs. Harriet Buck.

ALDER RIVER GRANGE.

This grange held an all day meeting, Saturday, Jan. 13, with visitors from the following granges: Bear River, Rumford, West Paris, Franklin and Upton. Mrs. M. L. Hastings having declined to serve as treasurer, Miss Ethel Cole was elected to fill that office. The first and second degrees were conferred on one candidate. An excellent oyster and pastry dinner was served under the direction of H. E. Bartlett, Freeman Bean and Russell Swan. In the afternoon Past Master O. B. Farwell presided and Mr. J. L. Martin of Rumford Grange installed the officers in his usual pleasing and impressive manner and declared the officers of Alder River Grange duly and legally installed for the present term. Worthy Master Guy Bartlett made a very appropriate speech. Literary program prepared by Worthy Lecturer was given as follows: Piano Trio, encore,

Mrs. Helen Bean, Miss Elna Bartlett and Miss Ethel Cole.

Recitation, Russell Swan
"Little Golden Locks," Iva Bartlett
Mandolin and Banjo Duet, encore,
Miss Ethel Cole, Ceylon Kimball
Reading, Mrs. Nina Swan
Piano Duet, encore,
Mrs. Helen Bean, Miss Elna Bartlett
Reading, encore,
Miss Bishop of Bear River Grange
Piano Duet,
Mrs. Helen Bean, Miss Ethel Cole
Recitation, encore, H. E. Bartlett
Duet, Piano and Violin,
Miss Elna Bartlett, Ceylon Kimball
Duet, Drum and Piano,
Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Bean
Interesting Speech, Mr. J. L. Martin

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Martin for the kind assistance, to Miss Bishop and to all visitors for their presence.

WEST PARIS GRANGE.

West Paris Grange held an all day session last Saturday. The forenoon was devoted to routine business. A fine hot [illegible] was enjoyed at the noon hour. At the afternoon session, [illegible] of Bryant's Pond, assisted by Miss [illegible] installed the officers for the ensuing year, as reported at time of election. Following the installation the first and second degrees were conferred upon five candidates.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed executor of the last Will and Testament of [illegible] late of [illegible], in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

[illegible] CHAPMAN.

December 19th, 1916.

78th MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Continued from page 1.

ion, the province of the Governor and Council to dictate to the committees the amount of clerk hire necessary. We will be glad to offer suggestions or advice; but the actual responsibility, gentlemen of the committees, rests with you.

"Hon. T. F. Callahan of Lewiston has been appointed by the Council to have charge of the mechanical details of the budget," the Governor concluded," and I suggest that all committee chairmen confer with him."

This relieves some of the worry certain senators and representatives have expressed as to the Governor's attitude toward the work of the session. Many professed to believe he meant to take more of the responsibility than is generally understood to belong to the chief executive, and the majority of these have already expressed themselves as satisfied with the Governor's statement of his position.

The Governor's most ardent supporters even declare he has effaced himself and his council further than is necessary, and point to Section 2 of Chapter 25 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915 as follows:

"Section 2—No legislative committee, or officials chosen by such committee shall employ clerks, stenographers, or other clerical help, at the expense of the State, until so authorized by the Governor and Council, and the subordinates employed by such authority shall receive no other compensation from the State, than that fixed by the Governor and Council."

Senator Davies of Cumberland, to make the point clear, asked the Governor if any limit to the salary for clerk hire had been fixed by the Council to which His Excellency responded: "There has not—I consider this a matter for the committee chairmen."

Committees Named.

After five days' recess to enable the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House time to select their committees, the announcement of the result was made on Wednesday. Among the committees which might be of interest to the readers of the Oxford County Citizen are the following:

Agriculture—Senators Conant of Waldo, Peterson of Aroostook, Boynton of Lincoln; Representatives Averill of Prentiss, Bowman of Detroit, Alden of Gorham, Cummings of Hebron, Hall of Wilton, Brackett of Limington, Grant of Hope.

Appropriations—Senators Higgins of Penobscot, Bartlett of Kennebec, Grant of Cumberland; Representatives Nichols of Eastport, Bacon of Saco, Holley of North Anson, Eaton of Rumford, Powers of Fort Fairfield, Larrabee of Bath, Largay of Bangor.

Claims—Senators Sturgis of Androscoggin, Chick of Kennebec, Holt of Cumberland; Representatives Rounds of Portland, Frost of Berwick, Clifford of Bradford, Holt of Skowhegan, Nelson of Milford, Packard of Newburgh, Dunn of Kimball.

Education—Senators Walker of Somerset, Ames of Washington, Baker of Hancock; Representatives Snow of Mars Hill, Washburn of Perry, Dow of Portland, Williams of Auburn, Gates of Vassalboro, Allen of Sanford, Bacon of Vinalhaven.

Inland Fisheries and Game—Senators Gillis of Kennebec, Merrill of Somerset, Hastings of Androscoggin; Representatives McNally of Ashland, O'Connell of Millinocket, Stanley of Dixfield, Bean of Sebago, Flint of Monson, Webb of Springfield, Berry of Waterville.

Judiciary—Senators Davies of Cumberland, Gillin of Penobscot, Deering of York; Representatives Cole of Eliot, Baxter of Portland, Hersey of Houlton, Farrington of Augusta, Garcey of Portland, Dennis of Dexter, Hutchins of Rumford.

Legal Affairs—Marshall of Cumberland, Merrill of Somerset, Wood of Hancock; Representatives Conary of Bucksport, Garcelon of Auburn, Barnard of Belfast, Chaplin of Bridgton, Anderson of Portland, Brewster of Portland, Murray of Bangor.

State Lands and Forest Preservation—Senators Ames of Washington, Hastings of Androscoggin, Burleigh of Aroostook; Representatives Ranney of Winn, Daigle of New Canada, Putnam of Mechanic Falls, Flint of Monson, Hills of York, Harper of St. George, Murphy of Calais.

Taxation—Senators Holt of Cumberland, Swift of Kennebec, Merrill of Somerset; Representatives Greenlaw of Presque Isle, Allan of Portland, Gannett of Augusta, Charles of Lovell, Jordan of Baileyville, Holt of Skowhegan, Turner of Veazie.

Towns—Senators Merrill of Somerset, Wood of Hancock, Holt of Cumberland; Representatives Chaplin of South Portland, Lewis of Boothbay, Rounds of Portland, Fletcher of Kennebunkport, Hill of Monticello, Billings of North Berwick, Boynton of Liberty.

Ways and Bridges—Senators Conant of Waldo, Peacock of Washington, Baxter of Sagadahoc; Representatives Besse of Clinton, Stubbs of Strong, Washburn of Perry, Clason of Lisbon, Hammond of Van Buren, Messer of Union, Sawyer of Eden.

Murray Leads Democrats.

The Democrats held secret meeting Wednesday evening, January 10. Senator Butler of Knox presided and Rep. Larrabee of Bath acted as secretary. Representative Murray of Bangor was chosen floor leader of the House, and future meetings of the minority will be held at his call.

The Wednesday sessions were without special event other than routine business. Thursday's sessions in both branches had little but the first introduction of bills. Adjournment was taken until 4.30 P. M. Tuesday of this week.

Budget Hearings.

This week sees the first hearings of appeals by State and charitable institutions seeking appropriations under the new budget system. Last Friday representatives of several State departments stated their needs before the appropriations committee and the Governor and Council. Chairmen Bertrand C. McIntire of the State board of assessors urged an increase for that department from $23,025 in 1916 to $23,800 in 1917 and to $24,400 in 1918. Bank Commissioner Irving E. Vernon is seeking $23,500 for each of the years 1917 and 1918 instead of $17,000 as in 1916. Labor Commissioner Eddy says his department has grown to the extent with new laws that he must have $10,600 yearly instead of $4,500.

The committee on appropriations, consistent with the proposed early application of the budget in State finances, announced the following program of hearings for this week:

Wednesday.

Augusta General Hospital, Augusta.
Bath City hospital, Bath.
Children's Protective Society, Portland.
Children's hospital, Portland.
Children's Heart Work Society, Portland.
Holy Innocents Home for Infants, Portland.
Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, Portland.
Maine Children's Home Society, Augusta.
Maine General hospital, Portland.
Maine Home for Friendless Boys, Portland.
Maine Institution for the Blind, Portland.
Temporary Home for Women and Children, Portland.
W. C. T. U. Temporary Home, Gardiner.
St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum, Portland.

Thursday, 2 P. M.

Central Maine General hospital, Lewiston.
Girls' Orphanage, Lewiston.
Lewiston-Auburn Children's Home, Lewiston.
St. Mary's General hospital, Lewiston.
Trull Hospital Aid Association, Biddeford.
Webber Hospital Aid Association, Biddeford.
Hayes Home for Young Women, Lewiston.
York County Children's Aid Society, Saco.
York hospital, York.
Somerset hospital, Skowhegan.
Old Town hospital, Old Town.
Healy Asylum, Lewiston.
Central Maine Association for the Control of Tuberculosis, Fairfield.
Hillcrest hospital, Auburn.

Friday, 2 P. M.

Bar Harbor Medical and Surgical hospital, Bar Harbor.
Children's Aid Society of Maine, Belfast.
Eastern Maine General hospital, Bangor.
Daughters of Wisdom hospital, St. Agatha.
Eastern Maine Orphans' Home, Bangor.
Good Samaritan Home, Bangor.
Greenville Y. M. C. A. hospital, Greenville.
Knox County General hospital, Rockland.
Maine Mission for Deaf, Bangor.
Northern Maine General hospital, Eagle Lake.
Presque Isle General hospital, Presque Isle.
Waldo County General hospital, Belfast.
Rumford Hospital, Rumford.
Madigan Memorial Hospital, Houlton.
Home for Aged Women, Belfast.
Moulton Hospital, Sanford.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

Returned Over $2,800,000 to the Treasury—Development of Roads—Relation to National Parks.

The following material dealing with the national forests is taken from the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture:

The value of the national forests to the public and the use made of them increased steadily. Their returns to the Treasury last year, exceeding $2,800,000—an advance of more than $340,000 over the previous year—are only a partial indication of their service. An augmented volume of business, due to a larger number of timber purchasers, and a net addition of nearly three-fourths of a million to the number of stock grazed, together with a decided stimulus in prospecting and mining activities and in the use of the forests for recreation and health, are further indications of broadening development.

Through successful administration the permanence of the national forests is becoming more and more assured. They are now a vital part of the economic life of the regions which use their resources. It is increasingly clear that national supervision and control of them is necessary, and that they could not be abandoned without disastrous consequences to western industries and to local welfare.

Road Development in Forests.

The need for more ample provision for road development in the national forests was emphasized in my reports of the last two years. At the last session of Congress this urgent need received recognition through the enactment of the Federal aid road act. This legislation constitutes one of the most important and far-reaching steps in national forest development which has been taken for a long time.

Eastern Forests.

By making provision for the continued purchase of forest lands in the East, Congress once more has recognized the permanence of the national forest policy. Three million dollars, expendable during the fiscal years 1917 and 1918, has been made available for this work. The purchase of lands in the Appalachian and White Mountains, with a view primarily to the control of stream flow affecting the navigability of rivers, began in 1911. Under the provisions of the Weeks Forestry Act there have been approved for purchase 1,396,367 acres, at an average cost of $5.22 per acre. The lands are in excellent condition and have been secured at very reasonable prices. These newly established forests already are rendering important public service and are being used extensively. There is a marked demand for the timber upon them. The timber is cut in accordance with sound forestry practice. The White Mountain forest in a short time should return to the Government as much as it costs to protect and administer it.

Unwise Legislation.

Millions of dollars, appropriated by Congress for the improvement, development, and consolidation of the forest holdings have gone into the properties. Only on the assumption that the forests are to be permanent would expenditures of this character be justifiable. Abandonment of the work after it has been carried to its present point would be a stultifying course. Nevertheless, repeated efforts in this direction still are made. Measures of various kinds, which, if adopted, seriously would injure or even render ineffective the whole national forest enterprise, are urged. The proposal that the properties be turned over in their entirety to the several States has a waning support and no longer needs to be taken seriously. On the other hand, efforts frequently are made to secure the abolition of individual forests. Proposals to do away with the forests in Alaska still find strong advocates. As pointed out in my last report, such action would be unwise and unfortunate. Action of this sort, however, can be met squarely on its merits, for the question of abolishing a national forest raises a clear-cut issue which the public can not misunderstand.

A more serious danger to the national forest system lies in the repeated efforts to open them to the action of some general land grant or to the laws applicable to the unreserved public domain. Each year there are introduced in Congress numerous proposals designed to open the forests, or portions of them, to private acquisition or to disposition of one kind or another. One measure of this character passed both Houses of Congress during the last session and failed to become law only through the presidential veto. It proposed to open the forests to the acquisition of lands by any incorporated city or town for park and cemetery purposes and to counties for park purposes. Every public purpose of the proposed measure can be realized under existing law. So serious would be the effect of such a measure that, if enacted, undoubtedly it would be necessary within a few years actually to abandon a number of important forests. In his veto message, after explaining that the measure was entirely unnecessary and would have unfortunate public consequences, the President said:

"But the most serious objection to the bill is that it subjects the national forests to disposition under a general grant. At the very time while provision is being made for purchase by the Government of forested lands in the East for the protection of watersheds it is proposed to permit similar lands in the West to be permanently alienated. I would respectfully urge that it is unwise to permit alienation of the national forests under general legislation of this sort. If the process of piecemeal distribution is begun, independently of any oversight or control of the National Government, there is manifest danger that the forests will be so disintegrated as to make their efficient administration impossible and the purposes for which they were established unattainable. Against such a process the national forests should be carefully protected."

Recreation Use of the Forests.

The use of the national forests for recreation purposes continues to extend. Thousands of local recreation centers, public picnic and camping grounds, excursion points, and amusement resorts are being developed. Some of the areas, located near enough to cities and towns to be reached by considerable numbers of persons, serve already the purposes of municipal recreation grounds and public parks. To meet local needs along this line, the department is cooperating with municipalities. These forms of public service can be rendered without difficulty in connection with the fulfillment of the general purposes of the forests.

National Forests and National Parks.

The handling of the national forest recreation resources inevitably raises the question of the relation of the national forests and the national parks. At present there is no clear distinction in the public mind between the two. Both are administered for the benefit of the public along lines which overlap. The parks and forests occur side by side and have the same general physical characteristics—extensive areas of wild and rugged lands, for the most part timbered, with development conditioned upon road construction and similar provisions for public use. They differ chiefly in the fact that the attractions of the national parks from the recreational standpoint are more notable. Yet this is not always true. Several of the parks are inferior in their natural features to portions of the forests. The need of drawing a clear distinction between national parks and national forests and of a definite policy governing their relation is increasingly evident. Parks are being advocated where the land should stay in the forests, while elsewhere areas which should be made parks continue to be administered as forests—for example the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

A national park should be created only where there are scenic features of such outstanding importance for beauty or as natural marvels that they merit national recognition and protection and, on this account, have a public value transcending that of any material resources on the same land—such areas, for example, as those now comprised in the Yellowstone and Yosemite Parks and in the Grand Canyon National Monument. The areas should be large enough to justify administration separate from the forests and the boundaries drawn so as not to include timber, grazing, or other resources the economic use of which is essential to the upbuilding and industrial welfare of the country. In addition, when parks are created from parts of the forests, the portions remaining as forests should not be left in a form difficult or impossible to administer.

Clear-Cut Policy Necessary.

The importance of a clear-cut policy is evidenced by the efforts frequently made to secure the creation of national parks out of areas containing great bodies of timber, extensive grazing lands, and other resources, the withdrawal of which from use would be uneconomic and prejudicial to the local and general public interest. In most cases the desire for a specific park, where economic use of the resources also is essential, has led to the proposal for an administration of the area, after the creation of the park, identical with the present forest administration. Several such measures now are before Congress. Their enactment would result in a mere division of the public properties into parks and forests, having no distinction except in name; handled alike but by duplicate organizations in different departments. Still more serious is the fact that the cutting up of the forests would greatly cripple administration of the remaining lands. It would doubtless mean the abandonment of large areas which should remain under public ownership and control for timber production and watershed protection. It would greatly reduce efficiency in forest fire protection and in the handling of current business, increase the expense of protection and administration, and cause endless confusion to users, who in many cases would have to deal with two departments in developing resources when, for instance, logging and grazing units overlap.

The protection of the scenic features and the development of the recreational use of the lands is being taken care of in the national forests. Some of the most unusual scenic areas in the forests are best suited to a full park administration. The bulk of the forest areas, however, should continue in their present status, where they will be fully protected and developed for recreation purposes as a part of the forest administration. The extensive road building, made possible by the $10,000,000 recently appropriated, will open them up rapidly.

An added cause of confusion is the fact that national parks and national forests are administered by two executive departments. While there is no effort to cooperate, nevertheless difficulties arise which could be wholly avoided if they were under one department. Unquestionably the administration of the forests should remain in the Department of Agriculture, because of the close relationship of the work of the Forest Service to the activities of other bureaus of the same department, such as the Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Animal Industry, Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Bureau of Soils, Bureau of Biological Survey, and the Bureau of Entomology. Obviously, there are in the forests many problems relating to live stock, plant growth, predatory animal and insect control, soil conditions, and road and trail work. These great bureaus are directly and intimately concerned with these problems. If the forests were transferred to another department, that department either would have to duplicate these bureaus in part or would have all the difficulties of cooperation with another department which seem to be inherent. Whether the National Park Service should be transferred to the Department of Agriculture is a matter for consideration. If the transfer should be made, it would be unnecessary, and, in my judgment, unwise to consolidate the work of the two services. The park service should take its place in the organization of the department as an independent bureau, with its activities closely related to those of the Forest Service. Certainly, if the two services are to be administered by different departments, there should be the closest cooperation throughout. Such cooperation should include not only the question of the creation of new parks out of national forests, but also fire protection on contiguous properties, game preservation, road building, and other activities.

Pick up the little things of life and in time you will be able to take advantage of the big ones.

RUMFORD

Miss Blanche Freeman of Abbe... Saskatchewan, is visiting her sist... Mrs. Ernest Luxton of the Virgin... District.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall are r... ceiving congratulations upon the bir... of a son.

Miss Marion Niles has resumed h... duties in the Rumford Falls Tru... Company's Bank, after a sever... months' absence caused by illness.

Miss Pearl Blenis of Portland has a... cepted a position in the Maine Coate... Paper Mill, and is rooming on Erchl... street, Strathglass Park.

Miss Martha Mixer has gone to Ne... Haven, Connecticut to visit her frien... Miss Charlotte French, formerly of th... town.

An eight pound girl has been bo... to the wife of Henry Gagnon.

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Lena Sampson, daughter of Mr. an... Mrs. Fred Sampson of Penobscot stree... is quite ill at her home with a nervou... trouble.

Mrs. Joseph Haines of York stree... is spending a couple of weeks with he... daughters, Mrs. Lydia Turgeon an... Mrs. Maude Haines of Portland.

Harley Prescott and family, wit... Mrs. Dunton and son, Charles, hav... rented the lower part of the Stephen... home on Prospect avenue, during th... absence of the family in the South... Mr. Johnson and family are occupyin... the upstairs rent.

Mrs. Albert Martin is at the Mc... Carty Hospital, where she has under... gone an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Fred McPhee of Strathglas... Park is entertaining her sisters, Mrs... A. B. Stevens and Mrs. Sadie Annis o... South Gardiner.

Fred Oldham, who has been employe... by the Turner Center Creamery, has re... signed his position, and has gone t... Detroit, where he has secured employ... ment.

The scarcity of rents is giving con... siderable trouble to the new employee... of the Oxford Mill. It is said that a... the present time there is not a single... rent to be had in town. The houses on... Waldo street and Lincoln avenue, be... ing completed, are already engaged.

J. H. Lempert of the Rumford Jew... elry Company is making a short visi... in Akron, Ohio.

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The engagement of Miss Marion Sanborn, a teacher of English at the Rumford high school, and Franklin Fisher, a Lewiston lawyer, has been announced.

The small brother of Miss Blanche Whynot, the nurse, is at the McCarty Hospital, where he has been operated upon for appendicitis.

Mrs. Waldo Pettengill of Franklin street is confined to her home by illness.

Miss Susie Virgin of the Rumford National Bank is contemplating a southern trip to join her father in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Among the new house construction being talked of for the coming summer, it is stated that Mr. Harry H. Ostrom of the Rumford Falls Power Company will build a fine cottage house on Plymouth avenue near the top of the hill opposite the residence of Roscoe E. Swain. Several street extensions will be made by the Power Company to open up new residence locations.

Work on the new Federal building has been suspended for the present on account of bad weather, as it is impossible to keep mortar from freezing. Delays in delivery of construction material also have held the work back to some extent.

Miss Lucy Card of Lewiston, formerly a stenographer for the Androscog...

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Harley Prescott and family, with Mrs. Dunton and son, Charles, have rented the lower part of the Stephens home on Prospect avenue, during the absence of the family in the South. Mr. Johnson and family are occupying the upstairs rents.

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Miss Lucy Card of Lewiston, formerly a stenographer for the Androscoggin Lighting Company at that place, is to come to Rumford to act as stenographer for Mr. D. C. York of the Oxford Paper Company, to take the place of Miss Mae Fowler who has accepted a position in Rochester, N. Y., her home city.

The Lewiston Athletic Club defeated the Stephens Hill school basket ball team on Friday evening last with a score of 31 to 10. It is the first defeat suffered by Rumford this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Griffin of Baldwin Terrace are in Massachusetts, called thereby the death of Mr. Griffin's mother. Mrs. Griffin leaves soon for New York for a stay of some length.

The Grondin sisters of Waterville will open a millinery store in Rumford early this spring. Their place of business will be in the store of Levin, Santer and Company.

The death of Mrs. Griffin, mother of Mr. Martin L. Griffin of this town, occurred at Northhampton, where she has resided of late, on Sunday morning. Mrs. Griffin was a lady of extreme age, being 91 years old. The funeral services were held in Holyoke, Mass., on Tuesday.

Mrs. Clara Cassavant accompanied her mother, Mrs. Lemieux to Portland this week, where Mrs. Lemieux will receive special treatment for her eyes.

Rumford is again confronted with the problem of providing room for her schools, and it is almost imperative that further additions be made to the Stevens High school building this year, or room provided elsewhere. Superintendent of Schools Williams informs us that there are at the present time 2500 scholars of the school, that is, between five and twenty-one, with 1400 registered as attending the lower grades, 285 in the high school, 70 in the junior high, with the remainder in the Parochial schools.

Mrs. Katherine Lee and Miss Lena M. Felt were recent guests of Mrs. C. E. Richardson of Canton, and attended the Rebekah installation at that place.

MASON.

Eli Grover and Leland Mills have been changing their work harvesting ice. G. B. Mills has also been cutting his ice on F. L. Bean's mill pond.

Harry Bessell is working for J. A. McKenzie.

Ralph Cushing and Bennie Tyler are cutting timber for D. W. Cushing on the Western lot.

J. A. McKenzie called at S. O. Grover's, Sunday.

F. L. Ordway of Dixfield was at S. O. Grover's on business, Saturday.

E. H. Merrill has finished cutting and hauling pine for F. L. Bean, and is hauling timber for Douglass Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Wilson of West Bethel were at S. O. Grover's one day, recently.

WEST PARIS

Rev. Aleksi Raita and his daughter came near a serious accident Thursday afternoon. The afternoon passenger train was at the station and Mr. Raita drove over the track. The horse was frightened and jumped on to the sidewalk between the crossing and bridge, breaking the rail and going down the embankment toward the river about 10 feet high. Mr. Raita was thrown under the sleigh, but his daughter was thrown entirely from the team. The horse was stuck in a snow drift. The man got out, and as plenty of help was at hand, no damage was done.

Miss Myra Irish of Buckfield is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. H. Wardwell and family.

Among those who have been on the sick list during the past week are Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dean, Mrs. A. B. Tuell and Abner Mann.

Miss Stella Churchill is in very poor health.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Johnson, Mrs. C. F. Barden, Laura Barden, Frank Mayhew, Marion Curtis and others went to Sumner, Friday night to attend the dance.

J. R. Tucker has been ill during the past week.

Mosely Foss got his hand badly jammed at the Paris Manufacturing Co.'s mill last week. The thumb was seriously injured.

Mrs. Emma W. Rose spent several days at Portland recently, the guest of her friend, Mrs. Gammon.

Edgar F. Barrows has sold his ice business to Aaron Cox.

C. P. Dunham moved his family to South Paris last Saturday. They will be greatly missed.

Ellis G. Doble went to South Paris, Monday evening to install the I. O. O. F. officers.

Quite a delegation from the Baptist Society attended the United Baptist Association at Norway last week.

Charles Cox and wife are reported soon to move back to Gorham, N. H.

Saturday evening West Paris high school basket ball team played at Centennial hall against the Savoys of So. Paris high. Score, 41 to 8 in favor of West Paris. Another game was between West Paris high second and the town team resulting in a score of 23 to 6 in favor of the town team.

E. R. Berry is confined to his home by illness.

Mrs. A. R. Buckham has been at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curtis for several weeks and is in poor health.

Mrs. Emma W. Rose entertained the Jolly Twelve Whist Club, Friday evening. First prize was won by Mrs. Harry Mann; consolation, Mrs. P. C. Mayhew.

Rev. and Mrs. Ball will go to Gorham, N. H., Thursday to attend the anniversary of the dedication of the Universalist church.

Rev. Sarah Robinson was called to New York last week by the death of her brother. Miss Robinson will be away several days.

Rev. and Mrs. L. W. Grundy are entertaining Mr. Grundy's grandmother from Skowhegan.

Fred Smith and Delora Sparks, who were married at Brattleboro, Vt., on Jan. 2, returned Saturday and are with his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Stetson. Mr. and Mrs. Smith went away on his motor cycle and returned by train. Mrs. Smith is a niece of Mrs. John F. Wood of Snow's Falls and has made her home with Mrs. Wood for the past 17 years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith visited relatives in Massachusetts on their wedding trip.

Several of the teachers and about fifteen students from here attended the John Hammon's spelling contest at So. Paris, Friday evening. George Metcalf of North Paris, a student of W. Paris high, secured one prize of $2.50 in gold.

Officers of Mollyockett Encampment, No. 63, I. O. O. F., for the year 1917:

C. P.—Frank A. Webb.
H. P.—Geo. L. Jackson.
Sen. War.—John A. Bass.
Scribe—C. E. Hussey.
Treasurer—L. H. Emery.
Jr. War.—Arthur E. Dean.
Guide—C. L. Richardson.
I. Sent.—Lyon Howe.
O. Sent.—Geo. H. Young.
1st Watch—Walter Cole.
2nd Watch—O. J. Swan.
3rd Watch—Francis A. Littlehale.
4th Watch—Hollis Doughty.
1st Gd. of Tent—Herschiah Farrar.
2nd Gd. of Tent—Chandler Curtis.

Officers of West Paris Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., for the term commencing Jan. 1, 1917, and ending Dec. 31, 1917:

N. G.—E. D. Curtis.
V. G.—Geo. L. Jackson.
Rec. Sec.—Chas. E. Hussey.
Fin. Sec.—H. M. Richardson.
Treasurer—L. H. Emery.
Warden—O. J. Swan.
Conductor—Arthur E. Dean.
R. S. N. G.—A. Elroy Dean.
L. S. N. G.—Gerald A. Smith.
R. S. S.—Moses Corbett.
L. S. S.—Walter Ring.
O. G.—Francis A. Littlehale.
I. G.—Quincy A. Day.
Chaplain—E. L. Perley.
R. S. V. G.—C. L. Richardson.
L. S. V. G.—Hollis B. Doughty.

ANDOVER

Rev. Mr. Laite from Rumford Center will preach at the Congregational church next Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Dunn are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, Thursday, Jan. 11th.

Y. A. Thurston and wife were guests of their daughter, Mrs. Irving Hanson, Wednesday of last week at Rumford.

Bedford Corey was in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coburn were in town, Saturday of last week on their way to their hotel at Middle Dam.

The Ancient and Honorable Whist Club met Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Thomas at their home on Main street. Five tables were in use and Mrs. F. E. Leslie and Frederic Pullman won the first prizes and L. M. Hewey and Bessie Gregg the second. Refreshments were served. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coburn were guests of the evening.

Y. A. Thurston was at his home last week from Aziscoos.

John Grey is working for Irving Akers.

Mrs. Etta Sweatt is caring for Mrs. Bert Dunn.

Will Cutting has returned from the Lakes, where he has been getting ice.

Merton Sargent of Upton is working for Herbert Campbell.

The stockholders of the Andover Water Co., held their annual meeting in the Hook and Ladder Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 9th. H. M. Thomas was elected clerk of the meeting and F. P. Thomas, Y. A. Thurston, John A. French, M. L. Thurston and Fred Smith were elected directors. Immediately after the stockholders adjourned the directors held a meeting and elected the following officers: President, F. P. Thomas; vice president, Y. A. Thurston; treasurer, John A. French; secretary, H. M. Thomas. A dividend of 4 per cent was declared.

Chandler York is working in Stowell's mill at Byron.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational church held their annual meeting, Wednesday of last week at the home of Mrs. Irving Akers. The following officers for the year were elected: President, Mrs. C. A. Andrews; vice president, Mrs. Ralph Thurston; treasurer, Alice Andrews; secretary, Mrs. C. A. Rand.

Dorothy Akers and Lawrence Parsons were guests of Ellery Merrill and wife at Rumford Point, Sunday, Jan. 7.

Cabot Lodge, K. of P., and Ellis Glen Assembly, Pythian Sisters held an installation of their officers at the town hall, Friday evening, Jan. 12. The officers of the Pythian Sisters were installed by Mrs. Lou Milton in a pleasing manner and the work of this order was executed in fine shape. The officers of Cabot Lodge were next installed by District Deputy Small of Walton Lodge, Mexico, assisted by Grand Officers, Harry Marx and Dr. F. E. Wheet of Rumford. Following is the list of officers:

C. C.—Guy Akers.
V. C.—Avery Merrill.
Prelate—Wallie Marston.
M. of W.—Roy Lohnes.
M. of F.—Charles Poor.
M. of E.—Frank Newton.
K. of R. S.—H. M. Thomas.
M. at A.—F. D. McAllister.
I. G.—Dana Noble.
O. G.—Tim Learned.

An oyster and pastry supper was served in the dining hall after which moving pictures were enjoyed till a late hour.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Forestry Association held at Bangor, Jan. 13, Frank P. Thomas was chosen one of the directors.

Y. A. Thurston has been appointed by Governor Milliken a delegate to the Convention of the American Forestry Association to be held in Washington, Jan. 18 and 19.

EAST BETHEL.

Mr. Fabian Bartlett was at home from Byron the past week.

Roy Parker was a week end guest of Robert and Wm. Hastings.

Mrs. Betsy Trask is the guest of her son, E. A. Trask and family.

Dr. C. P. Davis, inspector, recently tested over one hundred cows and other stock in this place and all stood the tuberculin test but four, which were shipped to Auburn.

Mr. Everett Mitchell is working in the mill at Locke's Mills and boarding at his home here.

Mr. Willis Bartlett was at home from Byron over Sunday.

Mr. Irwin Farrar has closed his home and is working at Andover. His family is boarding with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Coolidge.

Mrs. W. W. Brinck recently visited relatives at Newry.

Mr. Z. W. Bartlett is confined to his home here, quite seriously ill. A trained nurse from Portland is in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Howe were awakened one morning quite recently by the smell of smoke and found their house on fire around the chimney. Help was called and the fire was soon under control. Two rooms were badly damaged. The fire was caused by a burning chimney two days before.

Say you saw it in the Citizen.

EAST SUMNER.

Ethel Bonney has entered the C. M. G. Hospital at Lewiston to train for a nurse.

Friends in town are very sorry to hear that Mrs. Ella Bradeen is in poor health. Dr. Cushman of Auburn was called Monday.

Mrs. Lois Cobb, who has been seriously ill with bronchial pneumonia, is now gaining rapidly.

The farmers are very busy getting in their ice.

Miss Belle Gibbs, who has been the guest of relatives in Sumner and Hartford, has returned to Livermore.

A large number were present at Pomona, Jan. 10. J. H. Blanchard installed the officers for 1917. A class of six were initiated in the fifth degree.

Richard Palmer and Roger Eastman are sawing ice on Cushman pond.

Gladys Buck has been caring for Mrs. Lois Cobb.

Mrs. L. A. Keene and Mrs. P. S. Bradeen were in Buckfield, Tuesday.

NEWRY.

The school closed here last Friday noon after two terms of school taught by Miss Lillian Bean of Sunday River. The teacher was well liked by scholars and parents.

Mrs. Jonathan Smith remains very low and her daughters are still with her, caring for her.

Mrs. Enman is a little better at this writing.

Mrs. H. E. Harlow called at A. H. Powers' last Thursday afternoon.

E. B. Knapp of Newry committed suicide by hanging, Wednesday. He was born in Byron in 1837. He was a farmer and blacksmith. He also was a hunter, having a great record for the number of bears killed. Although of rugged health for one of his age, his mind was somewhat impaired. He had been tenderly cared for by his only daughter, Mrs. Odessa Foster, who went to call him to dinner at 12.15, only to find he had taken his life in the barn. Help was summoned immediately but it was of no avail. Many relatives, grandchildren and greatgrandchildren live in Bethel village and vicinity.

GILEAD.

Clarence Tyler and family have moved from D. R. Hastings' rent into one of G. E. Leighton's rents.

Philip Losier of Berlin, N. H., was in town last Sunday.

Mrs. Jennie Littlehale and Mrs. Alice Littlehale and son of Bethel were visitors in town last Tuesday.

The many friends of Mrs. Augus Fraser were sorry to learn of her death which occurred at the St. Louis hospital in Berlin, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 3. Besides her husband she is survived by two daughters, Vera and Janet. Funeral services and burial took place at Percy, N. H.

Harry Leighton spent the week end in South Paris with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Coffin were in Berlin, N. H., last week.

Harel Douglass of Bethel was in this vicinity last Saturday to attend the funeral of Josiah Heath.

Richard Melcher, Jr., of Rumford was in town one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Mason were in Albany recently calling on friends.

Oscar Robertson, Jr., of Gorham, N. H., was in town last Saturday.

Again is our community saddened to mourn the loss of one of our respected citizens, Josiah Heath, who passed away at his home last Wednesday night after a long and painful illness. He is survived by two sons and two daughters. Funeral services were held at his home Saturday at 1 P. M., conducted by Rev. J. H. Little of Bethel.

J. E. JONES' NEW PUBLICATION.

Washington Correspondent Preparing to Launch Monthly at National Capital.

"Achievements in the World's Work," with J. E. Jones as editor, is to appear early in the new year.

A prospectus, or sample specimen has been issued, and a copy of it may be seen at the Citizen office. Evidently Achievements in the World's Work will be developed along the lines of furnishing a cheery, optimistic uplift to the things that count in the world's work.

The little sample book relates a human interest story of Henry Ford, as the principal article. It tells interestingly of B. L. Bobroff, of Milwaukee, who has invented a system whereby the roll call of the House of Representatives may be completed in three minutes, thereby saving two full months of the time of Congress during a long session. "The Light of the World," traced from the earliest burning brands, and the operations of the firefly, down to the bright electric rays of the present time, is the basis of another article. The evolution of animal and human life, reciting the disappearance of the armored specimens, with up-to-date comparisons with reference to man's life and war, furnishes another story, that is not dull—but rather breezy, informative, and refreshing. Epigramatic paragraphs enliven the pages.

Achievements in the World's Work will essay a style known as "popular" reading. Men and events will be treated in an intimate, familiar manner; and it is likely that human foibles will not be overlooked in the interest of pleasing the vanities of those who may be generally conceded as great.

The readers of the Citizen have been privileged to see much of Mr. Jones' writings in these columns. The appeal is being made first to those who felt an interest in Mr. Jones' Washington letter to become "charter member subscribers" to Achievements in the World's Work.

Among early articles will be intimate personal sketches concerning Admiral Peary, discoverer of the North Pole; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; Major General Goethals, who built the Panama Canal, and General Gorgas, who has achieved much in sanitation. There will be stories of popular interest covering the trivial incidents of life, as well as industry, war and peace, told in a way that will be appreciated by those who delight in snappy stories, or solidly frozen chunks of facts.

"I believe the readers of my Washington letter will furnish Achievements in the World's Work 2500 subscribers," says Mr. Jones. "I write for an audience of several hundred thousand readers throughout the United States, and many of these have expressed a personal interest in my work. My writings as a newspaper correspondent will go on uninterruptedly, but there are things that I can say in my own publication that are not in good taste in writing for someone else's newspaper. I am asking that part of the American public with which I have been in direct touch for several years, to back up their faith in my ability to give them a dollar's worth of literary 'dope' in twelve installments."

The attached coupon should be filled out at once and handed to the editor of the Citizen, or sent direct to Washington.

U. S. Press Association, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

As per the announcement in the Citizen you may enter my name as a "charter member subscriber" to Achievements in the World's Work. Send me a copy of the first issue, and upon receipt of volume one, I will remit One Dollar in payment of the twelve numbers.

(Signed) .....

.....

.....

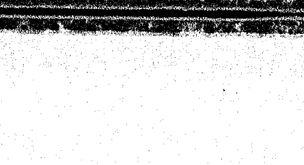
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

HEALTH NEWS.

Consider the furnace. Theoretically this is a machine for the economical production of heat. If the proper amount of the proper kind of fuel is properly put into it, if the ashes are properly cleaned out, if the drafts are properly managed, the chances are that it will heat the house properly. If, on the other hand, too much or too little fuel is put into it, if the fuel contains too much noninflammable material, if the fire is not kept clean of ashes, or if the dampers are badly regulated, the furnace operates inefficiently or ceases working altogether. Perhaps the most important thing next to putting in the fuel is to clean out the ashes. If these are allowed to accumulate in the ash pit, the grate bars may be burned out.

Food is taken into the human body for the purpose of producing heat. The standard of its value is the number of heat units it contains. If too little fuel is taken into the human body an insufficient number of heat units is supplied to it and it works inefficiently. If, on the other hand, too great an amount of food is taken, the body becomes clogged and works just as inefficiently as if it had received too small an amount. The most important thing is to remove promptly all of the waste materials remaining after the food has given up its heat units. If too great an amount of this debris is allowed to remain the lives of the body are in danger of being put out by these poisonous materials. The elimination of these materials is one of the functions of the intestinal canal. One of the requisites of good health is an intestinal catharsis. Perhaps this is even more important than an adequate act of intake. For health an adequate act of intake can not work effectively so long as the intestinal apparatus is badly operated.

Man in our present state of civilization is obliged to pay particular attention to functions which in a state of nature look after themselves. A natural man engaged in active exercise in the open air may commit dietary indiscretions which would be resented by a sedentary worker. Exercise as a part of the daily life is known, absolutely necessary for health. Likewise food is just as necessary for the brain worker as for him who labors with his hands. Above all, both must keep the human furnace well stoked down and without accumulation of ashes and debris in order that the fires of life may burn brightly and steadily.



POEMS WORTH READING

If we only knew each other,
If we could but understand
All the hidden thoughts and feelings
Of the one who takes our hand:
Would the world be worse or better,
Would it cause more joy or woe,
If we only knew each other!
But we cannot, this we know.

Friend, I call you, as I greet you,
Hear your voice and meet your smile,
But I cannot know for certain,
That your heart is free from guile.
Those we pass with eyes averted,
Whom we feel so far above,
They might prove if we but knew them
Gentle friends, whom we could love.

And the one we joy to honor,
Though he be of high estate;
Might be, if we knew him truly,
Something far beneath our hate.
Here we cannot know each other
But before the great White Throne,
All the shadows shall be lifted
We shall know as we are known.

* * *

"DON'T STAY LATE TONIGHT."

The hearth of home is beaming
With rays of holy light,
And loving eyes are beaming,
As fall the shades of night;
And while thy steps are leaving
The circle pure and bright,
A tender voice half grieving
Says, "Don't stay late tonight."

The world in which thou movest
Is busy, brave and wide;
The world of her thou lovest
Is at the ingle side;
She waits for the warm greeting;
Thy smile is her delight;
Her gentle voice entreating,
Says, "Don't stay late tonight."

The world—bold and inhuman—
Will spurn thee if thou fall;
The love of one pure woman
Outlasts and shames them all;
The children will cling 'round thee,
Let fate be dark or bright;
At home no shaft can wound thee,
Then, "Don't stay late tonight."

—Anonymous.

* * *

THE SUNWISE TURN.

A little while the shadows,
And then the sunwise turn,
When over all the darkness
The beams of glory burn.
The head up to the gladness,
The heart in touch with light,
The sunwise turn forever
From the sadness and the night.

The road was rough and rocky,
The way was long and drear—
The sunwise turn tomorrow
With the blue skies shining clear,
The soul made strong with trusting,
The wings spread wide to soar
Beyond the shadows vanished,
With sunbeams at the door.

The sunwise turn, forgetting
That ever dark or dread
Loomed in the troubled vision,
Such bright hopes gleam ahead.
The dark no longer clouding
The way of life and love,
As there in swift sweetness
The blue skies bend above.

* * *

THE DRUNKARD'S WIDOW.

Left alone in the world,
In sore distress and need,
My husband filled a drunkard's grave,
I've little ones to feed.
And I must go and leave them,
And for employment search,
The only way is buy them bread,
Is to go out alone to work.

And where look for employment—
At the hotel, restaurant, store,
They all have their employees,
And don't need any more;
The factories do not need me,
Already filled each place;
A crabbed "no" they give me
With a sour and surly face.

I go then 'mong the dwellings,
To the rich lawyer's wife,
Living in ease and luxury,
No thought or care in life.
Wealth makes up all the difference;
Neither can justice speak,
As the rich look down, disdainful,
On the servant at their feet.

"Oh, yes, if you want to scrub
And clean and wash next week,
I'll give you half a dollar
If you're very spry and neat;"
So bending o'er the wash tub
Till my head begins to swim,
I rub, and keep on rubbing,
And with steam my eyes are dim.

I rub, and keep on rubbing,
To cleanse each piece from dirt,
Curtain, towel, handkerchief,
Apron, gown and shirt,
Table cloth and napkin,
Till no stain or soil are seen,
Pillow case, sheet and cover,
Fond all are white and clean.

Oh woman, hard and haughty,
You heartless rich man's wife!
To cleanse your filthy linen
Takes out the strength of life;
Still bending o'er the wash board,
Again I ply my work,
For, where is the children's supper
If I my duty shirk.

So I rub, and boil, and suds them,
While arms and heart both ache,
Rinse, and wring, and starch them
For the drunkard's children's sake
And what will my meager wages
Provide for my little ones!
A bit of meal, potatoes few,
Perhaps a few stale bones!
Such are the weary trials
Of me and a million more,
Who were the wives' drunkards
Who filled the brewers' store.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

SHIFTING SCENES.

It's a dizzy job following the affairs that surround this little burg of Washington, in which so many newspaper writers live, move and have their existence. Congress is again back on the job, and it has a lot of big problems on hand. The Administration keeps the lawmakers busy, and it is a cold day when a new Mexican crisis, a railroad strike, a leaky-Lawson, or some other kind of a sensation fails to materialize.

With the re-convening of Congress came the controversy over President Wilson's message to the warring powers. The war game is too big, and the war wives too numerous, to permit attempts in the interest of humanity to interfere with stockholders dividends, without some kind of a roar being roared. Naturally enough Lodge and Gallinger led the fight against the endorsement of peace by the Senate.

President Wilson startled Washington almost out of its boots when he began visiting the Capitol at the beginning of his administration. Now he has increased his speed, and is following up the precedents he established in visiting Congressmen in their offices. This is the Wilson way of putting legislation through Congress in a hurry. The President has figuratively "brought down his flat," and declared that there must be legislation to carry out his policy with reference to the railroads. Committees having bills in charge in the two branches of Congress are using their earnest endeavors towards straightening out the railroad muddle. It is expected that the Joint Committee, ordinarily spoken of as the "New land's Committee" which is to attempt an analysis of the entire railroad situation; will soon resume their hearings. These hearings will extend over the year of 1917.

THE HARROW AND THE PLOW.

That is a pretty little ceremonial which Secretary Lane has devised for making full-blooded American citizens out of Indians. The Indian is brought forward and informed that a federal commission, having investigated his circumstances has determined that he is entitled to take the responsibilities of citizenship, by being released from the paternalistic care of the Indian Bureau. The Indian is handed a bow and arrow, and is directed to shoot the arrow. After doing so, he is told to take into his hands the handle of a plow. Then he is informed: "You have shot your last arrow, but you may keep that arrow, it will be to you a symbol of your noble race and the pride you feel that you come the first of all Americans." With reference to the plow he is told that "the white man lives by work. From the earth we all must get our living and the earth will not yield unless man pours upon it the sweat of his brow." Having being presented with a flag, the new citizen takes it in his hands and repeats these words:

"For as much as the President has said that I am worthy to be a citizen of the United States, I now promise to this flag that I will give my hands, my head, and my heart to the doing of all that will make me a true American citizen."

LAWSON'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston must have been keenly disappointed because there were no hands to meet him when he came to Washington to tell about the "leak" that had such an important bearing upon conditions in the stock market. Lawson announced that he was going to sit in the gallery of the House on the afternoon of January 2nd. If he kept his promise he must have been very much disappointed because his presence was undiscovered. The author of "Frenzied Finance" was discounted before he reached Washington, and even the newspaper reporters, usually hungry for copy, could not see those over Boston Tom.

As a result of the agitation growing out of lack of protection furnished important diplomatic correspondents, it is likely that the State Department "will be more careful in future." Congress has interested itself, and will attempt to plug up some of the cracks through which Wall street peeks, to its material advantage.

CARRANZA'S WILL.

General Carranza is understood to decline acceptance of the agreements between the American and Mexican commissioners, fixing conditions for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, on the theory that to unite in making conditions for such a withdrawal that there might follow the implication of approval and assent to their entrance into Mexico. So far, the stubborn old Mexican has fairly bullied his way through American diplomacy, and the Washington government has good naturedly humored him time and again. If there is any foundation for the belief that you give a man rope enough he will hang himself, then it is probable that it will not be long before some new Mexican leader will replace Carranza, and ask for recognition from the United States.

IMPROVING THE EGG YIELD.

According to a statement from Henry M. Camp, director of the Agricultural Lime Bureau, crushed oyster shell food may be kept before laying hens as a means through which a good hard egg is produced. A record kept at the Government Chicken Yard, of the amount of oyster shells fed to a laying hen, showed that in one year can and three tenths pounds per hen was consumed at a cost of about one cent a hen per year. It is also pointed out that the calcium mineral matter taken in by the young chicken in the feeding of oyster shells, may have a tendency to strengthen the frame of young pullets and make them stronger and healthier in later life. It is further shown from actual experiment, that when beef scraps was fed to hens, the average egg yield was 137 eggs per hen a year, and when beef scraps were not fed, ninety eggs was the average yearly yield.

AN EXCESS OF ALL LAWYERS.

There are about 120,000 lawyers in the United States, and yet three fifths of the members of Congress belong to that profession. That is, this tremendous percentage that makes up the annual law making bodies, is chosen from among a group, comprising less than half of one per cent of the gainfully employed men of the country. Journalism, education, real estate and banking, are all represented in Congress in proportion to their numbers throughout the country. Farmers and "business" are under-represented.

THE PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

292,300,000 barrels of crude petroleum was produced and marketed in the oil fields of the United States in 1916. This was an increase of 11,000,000 barrels, or four per cent over the previous year.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA COMPARED WITH NITRATE OF SODA FOR POTATOES.

Experiments at Aroostook Farm.

The following was made public recently by Charles D. Woods, director of the Maine Agricultural experiment station at the University of Maine:

With the increasing use of high grade organic nitrogen for food of animals the price of tankage has been going higher and higher year by year. Further nitrate of soda has increased rapidly in value owing to the demands caused by the war. Again it is entirely possible that at some future time our supply of nitrate of soda will be cut off in much the same way as is the supply of potash from Germany at the present time. For these reasons it is desirable that other sources of nitrogen, particularly of domestic origin, should be found and tested as to their fertilizing value. Such a source of nitrogen is found in the sulphate of ammonia obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of gas and coke from coal. In many gas and coke plants this substance is still going to waste, but in some it is now being conserved and many thousands of tons are obtained every year. It is, of course, desirable that as much as possible of this sulphate of ammonia, which is a relatively cheap source of nitrogen, should be used in Maine fertilizers.

However, owing to the fact that the potato makes its demand for nitrogen early in the season it was not at all certain that the nitrogen from sulphate of ammonia could be substituted for the more readily available nitrate of soda.

Because of these facts a series of experiments were started by the Maine Agricultural experiment Station in 1914 to run over a period of several years. The fertilizer used consisted of a basal mixture which carried 1-3 of the total nitrogen. This base also carried the available phosphoric acid in the form of acid phosphate and the potash in the form of sulphate of potassium. The remaining 2-3 of the nitrogen was furnished as nitrate of soda, sulphate nitrogen in form of high grade organic according to the following plan.

No. 1. Basal mixture and 2-3 of the nitrogen in form of nitrate of soda.

No. 2. Basal mixture and 2-3 of the nitrogen in form of sulphate of ammonia.

No. 3. Basal mixture and 1-3 of the nitrogen in form of nitrate of soda and 1-3 in form of sulphate of ammonia.

No. 4. Basal mixture and 1-3 of the nitrogen in form of high grade organic and 1-3 in form of nitrate of soda.

No. 5. Basal mixture and 1-3 of the nitrogen in the form of high grade organic and 1-3 in the form of sulphate of ammonia.

In each case the finished fertilizer analyzed 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent available phosphoric acid and 7 per cent potash. In each year the fertilizer has been applied in the planter at the rate of 1500 pounds per acre. Other than the fertilizer used the plots were planted, cultivated, sprayed and cared for in all particulars alike. In each year duplicate plots each about 1-2 acre in area have been grown with each mixture.

The results for 1914 and 1915 are reported in detail in Bulletin 246 which will be sent on request to any resident of the State. The 1916 results which are the average yield per acre of the duplicate plots of each mixture are as follows:

Mixture No. 1, 140.3 bbls. (385 bus.
Mixture No. 2, 139.6 bbls. (384 bus.
Mixture No. 3, 137.3 bbls. (369 bus.
Mixture No. 4, 140.5 bbls. (386 bus.
Mixture No. 5, 143.3 bbls. (393 bus.

From this it is seen that the yields from these different mixtures were exceedingly uniform. There is only six barrels per acre difference between the best and the poorest yielding mixture and in field experiments of this kind such a small difference has no significance.

Very similar results have been obtained in the two preceding years. If we take the average yield for the three years 1914 to 1916 the differences are even less. Thus the three year average from Mixture No 1 is 135 barrels; Mixture No. 2, 133 barrels; Mixtures Nos. 3 and 4, 134 barrels each, and Mixture No. 5, 131 barrels.

From the results of these three years it appears that at least 2-3 of the total nitrogen can be supplied in the form of sulphate of ammonia without decreasing the yield. It is planned to continue these experiments for another year or two in order to determine the effect of these different substances under a number of different seasonal conditions.

THE CARE OF POULTRY BREEDING STOCK.

By G. E. Conkey.

The proper care of the breeding birds and a maximum of healthy, vigorous chicks are very closely related. The latter is impossible without the former, for it is only natural that if the parent bird's strength, health and vitality are not maintained in the highest degree, it cannot yield a high percentage of fertile eggs or impart strong vitality to the chicks that do hatch.

We will assume that you have carefully selected your breeding birds, taking only those that were well shaped, strong, healthy, vigorous and of known egg producing ability. The next step then is to house them separately from the general flock, so that you can keep a close watch on them and see that they get into the very best of condition.

The first requisite to getting breeding birds into condition is to make no attempt to get eggs from them during the latter part of December and the early part of January. During this time the birds should be fed for condition only—that is, they should receive enough food to keep them strong and well but not enough to supply them with any great surplus.

In addition to this, the males and females should be confined separately until about two or three weeks before you are ready to save the eggs for hatching. This insures additional vitality. This separate housing of male and female breeders may seem unnecessary to some poultry raisers, but it is worthy of the most careful consideration if you expect to conserve the vitality in your flock so as to get the greatest percentage of fertility in the eggs that are later to be used for hatching.

Do not, however make the mistake of confining males in coops that are too small or that are poorly located. Light and sunshine are needed and if conditions are unfavorable you will defeat your purpose in making the separation. Grouped birds should be provided with plenty of litter to insure their getting all the exercise they need. Clean the coops at least once every two weeks and see that the birds always have clean water. The same feed given the females will also answer for the males. Include greens, grit and charcoal without which the ration is incomplete.

Many poultry owners settle the housing problem satisfactorily by dividing off part of the regular poultry house for the breeding birds or by fitting up some other building that can be spared temporarily and confining the birds in it.

If it is necessary to use a building originally intended for other purposes, see that it has a sound roof; that all cracks are tightly closed so as to prevent drafts, and that it has enough windows in the south or southeast side to afford the interior plenty of sunlight. You must see to these important essentials if you would maintain the strength, health and vitality of the breeding birds. Next put up a few perches, roosts, a droppings board eight or ten inches below the roosts, and spread a deep layer of clean litter over the floor. Then see that the birds have plenty of room. If they are at all crowded, there will be danger of disease and they will also become fretful.

A high degree of fertility and vitality in the hatching eggs will be quite impossible if the breeding birds do not get plenty of exercise. Therefore, feed all grains in a deep litter so that the birds will be compelled to scratch out each kernel. You cannot get satisfactory results from over fat stock and the more exercise they get the better will be their condition.

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In addition to getting plenty of exercise and having good shelter, your breeding birds should be kept free from lice and mites. To do this thoroughly dust the birds with a good lice powder; provide them with a dust bath; and occasionally spray the inside walls of the house, the nests and roosts with a strong lice liquid.

It will also be well to treat your birds for worms. Worms are as harmful to vitality as lice and mites and perhaps more dangerous, because their presence in fowls is usually hard to detect.

With such care, you should be pretty sure to have your breeding birds in the pink of condition by the time you are ready to mate them. The best results will be obtained by allowing ten or twelve hens to each male in the Leghorn class, about eight with the medium size breeds, and not more than six with the heavy breeds. Each mated group should then be confined separately, or, if impracticable, twice the number of hens that would ordinarily be mated to one male can be confined together and two males used, but on alternate days. Some poultry raisers prefer this method of mating anyway, as they believe that in practically every breeding flock preferences are shown and that by alternating males this preference is overcome to a great extent. This plan also gives each male a chance to feed up every other day and thereby keep in much better condition, for the best males are inclined to stand back at feeding time and allow the hens to eat first. Very often through this chivalry they do not get all the food they require.

The mated birds should be fed regularly on a good laying ration never neglecting to furnish green food of some kind daily. In about two weeks after mating you should begin to get plenty of fertile eggs. Here is where the care given to the breeding birds will be shown to have been worth while, for these eggs are pretty sure to possess strong vitality and therefore should produce a lot of healthy, vigorous, worth while chicks.

POTATO DISEASES.

Show Tendency to Spread in Various Parts of the Country—Seed-Plot Method of Control.

Potato diseases, which are showing a tendency to become established or to spread in various parts of the country, can best be controlled in most cases through the adoption by farmers of the seed-bed method of control, according to Dr. H. A. Edson, truck-crop disease specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In discussing the potato-disease situation and possible control measures in a recent address, Dr. Edson said:

"A disease of the potato which is making its appearance in several sections of the country is the one designated by Orton as streak. The cause of this disease is unknown. It is characterized by the appearance of angular spots on the leaves, which have a tendency to run down the veins through the stems of the leaflets to the main petiole, or leafstalk, producing a streaked appearance. The affected portions of the plant wither and die, the leafstalks break over at the axil of the leaves—that is, their junction points with the branches—with the result that leaves hang directly down, swinging in the wind and attached only by a portion of the epidermis. In severe cases the plants are eventually entirely killed. The trouble is apparently transmitted from generation to generation by means of the seed tubers, and there is some indication that it is transmitted from plant to plant in the field. In the absence of more definite knowledge of the disease, it is recommended that roguing be practiced as a precautionary measure wherever it appears.

Heavy Loss from Mosaic.

"Mosaic is assuming great importance as a potato disease in certain sections of the country. It is characterized by a mottling in the green of the leaves, sometimes accompanied also by a crinkling but not a rolling of the foliage. The disease should not be confused with the uneven yellowing which results from the application of excessive water in irrigated regions nor with the somewhat different yellowing and rolling associated with excessive alkali content in soils, nor should it be confused with the condition of partial absence of coloring matter, possibly chimaera, seen occasionally in fields, more particularly in certain sections of the West. The cause of mosaic has never been determined, but it is known that the disease is reproduced when tubers from affected plants are used for seed. The experimental data which have been secured both in the United States and abroad show that the yield from mosaic plants is less than that from healthy plants of the same variety grown under the same conditions or in the same field. The average reduction in yield in trials made by the department with various varieties and in several different sections of the country is approximately 30 per cent. Roguing out affected plants in the seed plot affords a practical though perhaps not complete control of the trouble.

"The late blight of the potato caused by Phytophthora infestans and the rot of tubers which follows in the winter are too well known to call for description. It has recently been shown, however, that the planting of tubers affected with Phytophthora decay affords a means for infection of the growing crop. The development of the disease, however, is entirely dependent upon weather conditions. In dry seasons one may plant affected tubers without insuring the development of the late blight, but it has been shown that the original infections follow up the stems from the seed tubers if the weather conditions are favorable to the development of the fungus. It is, therefore, advisable to avoid infected seed when possible in addition to employing the usual control by Bordeaux mixture, which is a well-established practice.

"Recent studies upon the powdery scab have demonstrated the fact that this disease is less serious in its character in the United States than was at first feared. It is apparently unable to survive except in the more northern sections of the country, and the damage done there is, in many years, not serious. The disease is correlated with heavy, rather wet soils, or more particularly with subsoils of this character. The damage done is to a large extent dependent upon weather conditions even in these unfavorable types of soil.

Decay in Storage.

"Several species of Fusarium are now known to produce potato diseases. These may be classified in two groups. The first is the wilt-producing group which attacks the vascular tissues and the root system of the plant, cutting off the water supply and causing injury in proportion to the extent of the invasion. In extreme cases a yellowing, or at least an unhealthy green color and a characteristic rolling of the foliage develop to be followed by sudden wilting and death. The tubers produced upon infected plants frequently carry the fungus in their vascular tissue, as may often be demonstrated by the appearance of a darkened ring near their stem end. Infected tubers, stored under unfavorable conditions, may develop a serious decay, which is either of the wet or the dry type according to the temperature and moisture. The second group includes other species of Fusarium, which are to be classified as wound parasites. They infect the tubers through wounds resulting from handling while digging or storing. The infections may occur in the field or in the storage houses. These forms of decay may be controlled to a large extent by regulating the storage conditions. The stock should be stored at low temperatures (34 degrees to 40 degrees F.) in well-ventilated houses. Our knowledge of Fusarium wilt diseases has not reached a stage where directions for the satisfactory control of the vascular parasites can be given. It is possible, however, to improve the conditions by crop rotation and by careful selection of the seed stock. Tubers produced on infected plants are likely to carry the disease, hence such progeny should never be used for seed. Disease-free seed, however, can not be depended upon to produce a healthy crop on infected soil.

Black Leg Caused by Seed.

"Black leg is a disease which, so far as is known, is entirely seed-borne in its character. In typical cases affected plants die in the early part of the season as the result of a black, relatively dry, decay of the stem which originates at the base where the plant comes in contact with the parent tuber. During the early stages of the disease the leaves roll and the plant assumes a more or less stunted and bushy appearance. In other cases the disease progresses less rapidly so that the plants may arrive at full growth without showing evidence of infection. In some cases the disease is confined to the pith of the stem, not showing at all at the surface. Plants affected by this delayed type of black leg produce tubers which, however, are more or less seriously infected. It is stock of this sort which perpetuates the disease. All of the evidence accumulated to date indicates that the bacteria are unable to live in the soil even during a single winter. These organisms are especially susceptible to drying and are also readily killed on the surface of seed potatoes by common disinfectants, such as bichlorid of mercury. The roguing out of diseased plants from stock intended for seed is one of the most effective means of controlling black leg. This practice, coupled with treatment of the seed with bichlorid of mercury according to the method recommended by Morse, affords an almost complete control.

Rhizoctonia and Black Scurf.

"Rhizoctonia, the cause of the well-known black scurf of potatoes, is also frequently responsible for injurious diseases of the growing plants. It is very generally distributed in all agricultural soils and has recently been shown to be a normal inhabitant of virgin lands. Its parasitism upon the potato appears to be correlated with conditions of environment. Generally speaking, those types of environment which are unfavorable to the potato and which consequently weaken its vitality or lessen its vigor may be expected to result in increasing the injury produced by Rhizoctonia, since the fungus itself seems capable of thriving in all types of soil and under all conditions of climate. The most common type of disease with which Rhizoctonia is associated are the killing back of the sprouts of young plants in the spring, which may be spoken of as a damping off, the production of lesions or damaged spots upon the underground stems and upon the stolons, which carry the tubers, and in severe cases the production of a dying of the external tissues of the tuber. The lesions upon the stems are frequently present without apparent injury to the vigor of the plant or the amount of yield. The injury produced is dependent upon the depth to which these lesions kill the tissue.

"The conducting elements in the potato stem are located in a vascular ring, the center of which contains the xylem, or that portion of the conducting tissue through which the materials taken up by the roots are conducted to the above-ground portion of the plant. On either side of the xylem are the phloem strands, through which the elaborated food materials are conveyed from the leaves to the tubers. Whenever lesions penetrate into the tissues far enough to produce the death of these conducting cells, the communication between the leaves and the roots is interrupted and the injury to the plant is proportional to the amount of interruption. The lesions upon the stolons produce an injury in a similar way, cutting off the communication between the leaves and the growing tubers, making it impossible for starch to be conveyed to them as it is elaborated day by day. Superficial lesions cause little injury, but deep lesions make the deposit of starch in the tubers in a normal way impossible, and frequently result in the production of swollen internodes or aerial tubers or the formation of small tubers on new stolons developed on portions of the stem above the lesions.

"Curly dwarf is a disease characterized by the foreshortening of all of the portions of the potato plant above the ground, frequently accompanied by a crinkling of the leaflets. The whole effect is to produce a stunted, more or less rosetted plant, of which the yield is greatly reduced or frequently nil. The cause of curly dwarf is unknown, but it appears to be physiological. The progeny of curly leaf plants invariably produce curly dwarf, and it is usually true that affected stock runs out entirely and is lost in a few years.

Cause of Leaf Roll Unknown.

"Leaf roll is another disease of the potato which has been believed to be physiological. This is characterized by an upright habit of the tips of the stems, by a tubular rolling of the leaves of a portion of the entire plant, frequently accompanied by a discoloration most pronounced at the margin of the leaflets. The character of this discoloration varies with the varieties from a light yellow to a deep purple. The petioles of the leaflets of leaf-roll plants are frequently twisted so that the underside of the leaf is turned outward or upward. There is often a metallic luster of the leaflets most noticeable from beneath, the tissues are more brittle than normal, and are exceptionally rigid. The dull rustle given out by shaking the leaves of such plants against one another has led to the application of the term 'rattles' in some sections. The cause of leaf roll has never been determined. It has been generally believed, both in this country and abroad, that the progeny of leaf-roll plants could not produce healthy stock. It is certainly the case that leaf roll progeny frequently does reproduce its like, so that it is inadvisable to employ such stock for seed purposes.

Control in Seed Plot Most Practical.

"Aside from the specific means of control which have been mentioned, the most practical method of combating the diseases discussed is probably that of the seed plot. For this purpose the farmer employs in the first year the best stock available, planting it upon his best soil type, and caring for it in the most approved manner. From time to time during the growing season the weak, diseased, or otherwise undesirable plants are rogued out. At digging time it is highly desirable to harvest at least a portion of this field by hand, selecting those hills whose yields approximate most closely to the grower's ideal. Tubers obtained in this way form the nucleus for the next year's seed plot. If this method is followed consistently, many of the diseases which are now so vexatious will be largely held under control, and in addition the general vigor and consequent productiveness of the stock will be held at a high level."

CORN GROWING.

Proper Balance of Moisture, Heat, and Fertility Necessary for Successful Culture.

There are certain fundamental requirements in moisture, heat, and fertility which everywhere govern corn yields. A change in the supply of one may make a change in another advisable. Thus, the moisture requirement varies with the amount of heat available. In addition to water and heat, soil fertility and seed also must be regarded among the chief essentials. No one of these can be said to be more important than another. Where all are abundant except one (as water, for example), this one becomes the limiting factor and methods of supplying it becomes the important means of increasing the yield. In short, the secret of successful corn culture is to maintain a proper balance of moisture, heat, and fertility.

Having laid down these essentials, C. P. Hartley and L. L. Zook, of the Office of Corn Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, in Farmers' Bulletin 775, Corn Growing Under Droughty Conditions, proceed to discuss in detail methods by which this balance can be maintained. The following facts are taken from this bulletin, recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Corn, the authors point out, possesses characteristics which appear to make it adapted to drought conditions, and, on the other hand, has qualities which limit its possibilities as a crop for semiarid regions and call for special adjustments. In producing a given weight of feed or dry matter, corn uses less water than certain other crops, as oats, clover, and alfalfa. It is deep rooted and can, if necessary, draw water from a depth of 5 or 6 feet. In hot, dry weather the rolling of the blades reduces the loss of water. On the other hand, the heat requirements and peculiar flowering habits of this crop make it less adapted to semiarid regions than other grain or forage crops.

Corn makes its entire growth during the season of highest temperature, growing best when the thermometer registers 80 degrees to 100 degrees F. It can not grow in early spring or late fall, and its growth is retarded during the summer by cold nights or cool weather. It needs its greatest supply of moisture during the summer weeks when droughts are most likely and when rains are less effective because of losses from evaporation. In other words, the heat requirements of corn prevents growth at times when moisture conditions are likely to be most favorable, while lack of moisture frequently retards growth when heat conditions are most favorable. The problem, therefore, where heat is great and moisture deficient, is to store up moisture; and where moisture is plentiful and heat deficient, so to handle the soil as to prevent moisture from lessening unduly such heat as may be available.

In the case of corn, which differs in this respect from perfect flowering plants, the setting of seed and the filling of the ears are seriously interfered with by summer droughts. Corn has two kinds of flowers, the tassel or pollen bearer and the seed-forming or silk-bearing flowers. The pollen from one falling on the silk of the other is necessary to the development of grain. Droughty conditions often hasten the shedding of pollen, but delay the appearance of silks, with the result that the pollen is mostly wasted. If fertilization is prevented in this way, no amount of later rain can cause kernels to form or make a good grain yield. The corn crop is sometimes injured by hot winds that do less damage to such crops as alfalfa and the grain sorghums. The problem here is by the choice of planting time and the selection of early maturing of late maturing varieties to bring about the double flowering of the corn at times when drought is least liable to interfere with fertilization.

Everything corn gets from the soil is in liquid form, and the crop can not grow unless the soil contains moisture to spare.

In our semiarid regions the soils for the most part are fertile, and the limiting factor is either water or heat. Raising corn may be likened to raising steam in an engine. Too much water lowers the temperature, whereas too little water is dangerous. Growth can take place only while there is a proper balance between heat and water. The two must be in the soil at the same time. Water falling as snow or rain before heat is present should be stored in the soil. The boiler should be filled before the fire is started.

In northern sections and at high altitudes the lack of heat limits corn yields, while in southern sections it is the lack of moisture. Abundant soil moisture reduces soil heat—desirable in the South, but undesirable in the North. Far north a soil with a wet surface is usually a cold soil. Here the conservation of heat is more important than the conservation of moisture. Evaporation keeps the soil cool. Soil moisture rises to the surface to replace that which evaporates. Cultivation checks the rise of soil moisture to the surface, enabling the surface to dry more rapidly. The dry surface then becomes warm by tapping in heat, which otherwise would have been wasted in evaporating water from below. Corn cultivated late in the afternoon may be frosted that night, while adjoining uncultivated rows escape the frost. The more rapid evaporation caused by recent cultivation first cools the surface, but as soon as the surface dries, the soil becomes warm quicker and the crop grows more rapidly than it would have done without the cultivation.

In northern localities, where lack of heat is a factor limiting corn yield, summer fallowing and moisture conservation tend to keep the soil cold and seldom give increased yields of corn. In southern localities, where lack of moisture is the limiting factor, summer fallowing and practices which increase soil moisture give increased yields of corn.

In the southern part of the Great Plains lack of moisture is the chief limiting factor. Ignoring special instances and speaking generally, every operation should be conducted in such manner and at such time as to enable the soil to take in and retain water. But just how and when is this to be done? Should the land be plowed deep or shallow; in the fall or in the spring? On what date should corn be planted, and how many times should it be cultivated?

These questions can not be answered correctly by rule or by averages. Each field of corn presents a combination of conditions which demand consideration in answering these questions. Time-of-planting tests conducted yearly for 100 years at a particular station might show that the highest average yield had been obtained from corn planted on May 10, and the next spring might be so unusually warm and forward as to warrant planting in April.

(The next article will deal with getting moisture into the soil and preparing land for planting.)

OUTGO SPOKEN FOR.

"Do you own any real estate?"

"Oh, no; we never expect to own any real estate."

"Why not?"

"We own an automobile."—Houston Post.

BETHEL MEN'S CLUB.

Continued from page 1.

not realizing what he should and must from his operations. Upon this basis the manufacturer figures every item and it is up to the farmer to place himself in the same class and claim the same methods of business. Here is a simple standard of justice and if the farms cannot be brought in harmony the farms must go for it is the inexorable law of life applied everywhere. The day has gone for the man on the farm to be content with simply the payment of current bills, and, when increased expenses come, or repairs are necessary, be forced to rob the timber lot to make good all damages and save the pocket book. There's a weak spot to be strengthened or a change possible which will insure better returns. To argue against this proposition is but to doom the industry. The boys have been leaving the farm simply because they thought they saw a better opportunity elsewhere. Somehow agriculture fails to claim the attention of young men, as it once did. Is it because there's no content adequate returns for their labor? When the industry swings on to the same business basis as every other we shall be forced to measure cost per unit as never in the past and new life will come to the farm. Not in one year can the story be told but only by the average of ten can results be determined. This is what the manufacturer will tell you. You hear of the fabulous profits of farmers in Aroostook this past year but measured by the average of ten years the potato business there has given only fair living returns. Many a man who cleared thousands this year has paid it all for the fertilizer and expenses of two years previous.

First our soil must be brought back to normal conditions. Continued cropping and liberal use of fertilizers have resulted in lopsided conditions. Virgin soil carries 16 essential elements necessary for life. These must be in the corn, wheat, barley and other products or they cannot be in animals or men, yet their absence spells ruin to all. Continued cropping without adequate return of these elements inevitably takes from the soil and leaves a deficiency.

We have let go of our live stock and lost the natural source of plant food. Resorting to fertilizers we have fed liberally of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash with little thought of resulting conditions. Soil so treated loses its buoyancy and becomes sour. If your land grows timothy you may well suspect the need of lime, if red top and June grass you may know that lime is absolutely necessary to aid in restoring its vitality. Four ways are open for feeding the soil, by mixed fertilizers or chemicals, by barn manure, by barn manure and cover crops, and by barn manure, cover crops and fertilizers, the last being most economical. If your soil grows clover freely you may rest assured that its balance has not been lost, if not then its restoration becomes all important. You cannot maintain healthy soil without barn manure and cover crops.

Soil to be productive must be alive. It not only must be in light, friable condition, springy under the step, but full of living organisms, friendly forms of bacteria, whose sole mission is to render the plant food in the cover crop or manure suitable, and in condition, for the tiny rootlets of plants to take in. All food for plants must be liquified to be available and in the liquid realm these organisms play a very important part.

More than fifty years ago Pasteur a noted French biologist demonstrated that the formation and decay of vegetable tissue is accomplished by minute organisms invisible to the naked eye and that these play an important part in promoting crop growth. Long before the farmers talked of live and dead soils though why and how made alive they did not know. These organisms are absolutely necessary for the life of the soil and by cultivation, the free use of cover crops and with barn manure we rapidly increase the number.

All our soils contain in the upper layer—one foot, thousands of pounds of phosphoric acid and potash but not in form for the plant to utilize. Your barn manure and cover crop, plowed under, will, if the furrows are left at an agle of forty-five degrees, commence at once the process of decay and this affords opportunity for the good work by these friends, the bacteria. What we term humus is vegetable matter, which when combined with barn manure leads directly to the multiplication of these organisms who in turn change the character of the plant food in the soil so that the rootlets of plant can utilize the same. Granting this our salvation, as farmers, rests upon the increase of live stock on the farm.

Deeper plowing, the more even angle of the furrows, and thorough working, before seeding, will accomplish much in any field, for sod turned over flat excludes the air and will not decay, therefore is not good practice.

Nature is wonderfully responsive, she yields promptly to an intelligent invitation but remember she is equally rebellious and reverts rapidly when the dominating power of a big purpose fails to assert itself. If the farmer is a manufacturer in producing crops he must also be in converting into finished products. The day for shipping raw products has gone, except with potatoes and vegetables. The conservation of the farm necessitates the conversion into concentrated form, that the minimum of plant food be transferred when sale is made.

For the profitable growing of stock, crops are necessary and chief among them must be placed flint corn, the most natural product we can grow. Instead of 100 bushels from two acres why not grow one hundred on one acre? I did I can realize 400 to 440 kernels from each kernel planted something is wrong with my work. Not 75 per cent. of our seed germinates, and not 80 per cent. of the stalks produce ears, yet both are under our control. Select your seed from that grown in Maine to insure ripening. Detassle all non bearing stalks to increase vigor of every ear. The difference between 7 and 9 inch ears is eight to ten bushels per acre. If I fail to get thirty bushels of potatoes from each bushel of seed it is up to me to correct my steps, and find cause for failure. If my field yields less than two tons of hay per acre my work has not been properly done. If the apple trees fall below a barrel and a half it must be charged back to poor methods. Here is my standard and when my work is well done nature will do her part.

In 1912 we paid out, in Maine, for horses, $2,000,000, for fertilizer, $4,000,000, for feed stuff for stock, $8,000,000, the great bulk going to the farms which might have produced practically the entire supply. New England does not supply one tenth of the poultry and eggs wanted in Boston alone, while the West supplies our beef, mutton and pork.

Maine's pork crop would not feed our inhabitants one week in the year. Our salvation is to be found in stopping this tremendous drain on the farms and by increase of live stock save the dollars for home consumption.

Put the ban on all grade males. Constantly in breeding to pure bred sires alone can lead to permanent improvement. Cost of production has been rising rapidly and to hold the line of growth, or production, alone cost line necessitates sharp attention to details once thought unnecessary. The standard of 1910 will not suffice for 1917. At present cost prices no man can afford to make milk below 6,000 pounds production per cow. The salvation of the dairyman lies in the daily record of production, a close study of individual tastes, frequent modification of rations, regularity in feeding and milking, and an environment which will add to the comfort of every animal. A diseased calf never can make a profit bearing cow. There's no balanced ration for any herd, there is for every individual.

Multiply the sheep to reclaim the pastures and swell the yearly income, and follow with the white faced or shorthorn steers. Profit in poultry is not in breed but in type backed by breeding for utility. The constant weeding of the drones in every flock opens the way for greater profit in the business. Facing a period when competent farm labor will be difficult to obtain the farmer must conserve every step, increase efficiency, and organize his work. Not in increased acres under cultivation but in increased production on restricted areas are best results to be obtained.

It is little short of criminal that the hotels of this town must rely on the city commission dealers for food products which might be produced with profit at home. For want of a reliable, regular and dependable supply they are forced to go outside while men complain that "farming don't pay." This suggests an organized community interest to meet and hold this growing demand, insuring the buyer a quality hardly possible elsewhere and the grower a satisfactory price.

A neglected and today profitable line of breeding lies in the increase of the pork supply. Hogs are naturally the cleanest and, rightly fed, the healthiest meat product we can grow, but the sty and barn cellar should be prohibited. Wintering on roots and clover hay, feeding only sound grain, pasturing on rape, clover, oats and peas and finishing on home grown corn and pumpkins one cannot desire a healthier product because made entirely from nature's fresh food. In this way one may also find the minimum cost per pound for it will be out of home-grown products that the rapidly grown pig can best be pushed to dress 125 to 150 pounds, the point of greatest profit.

It will be well for Bethel when the orchards are multiplied all over these hills, for rightly managed, fed, fertilized, pruned and cared for they can be made a yearly increasing source of income. Remember there is no crop adapted to your farm, to you, your markets and your climate which cannot be made to yield a substantial income.

The big problem in farm life today lies not in production but in the wise disposal of surplus. Shipping in small quantities and at irregular intervals transportation rates are burdensome and an increasing number of agents exact heavy toll. To bridge the broad chasm between consumer and producer, into which drops sixty-five to seventy cents out of the dollar the consumer pays, necessitates a thorough arousing of the extremes. Producers must organize to direct, control and handle farm products, minimize expense and increase revenue to the grower. Wanting such organization the individual must be a beggar in the market for any price the dealer will pay.

Utilizing the improved machinery of today, grasping the lessons so forcibly presented in bulletins and farm papers, uniting for the bringing in of pure bred males for community breeding, and for the economical disposal of all surplus products, at minimum cost, seeking for seed, in all cropping, of proven worth, high productive power and superior quality, there will certainly follow an era of prosperity for our farms which will invite the attention of aspiring young men and insure increasing comfort to every tiller of the soil.

God is not dead. This earth beneath our feet is waiting our invitation to do. Seed time and harvest have not failed. The farms of New England can produce the sweetest, cleanest, healthiest, most life producing crops, stock and products to be found on all this fair earth, each and every one insuring the grower fair returns for honest labor and a life not possible in mill or factory. You and I have but to conform to standards established by successful men today to gain success. There can be no content with average crops, no satisfaction in drifting habits, no chance for neglect of known duties.

It is time to get right down to brass tacks and prepare for a busier, a bigger and a better tomorrow certain that if we do our part well the response will never fail. The security and stability of town and city rest on the life of the country home. It has, it does, it will and must determine the character and quality of our future else physical and moral decay will be imminent. That touch with nature which, from the dawn of creation until today, has been the mainspring of uplift, the inspirer of growth, the incentive for progress has within it possibilities never dreamed of, certainties never realized. More and more am I forced to recognize that life of God in the soil, in vine, plant, shrub and tree, inviting to closer fellowship and promising in return greater compensations. Not alone is the door open to enduring financial returns but over all is that companionship with powers outside our grasp, potential in blessing, demanding only that we do our work well and have faith in the God above us.

The bigness of life on the farm, the fullness of its compensations, the richness of its promises and the certainties of fulfilment are calling, calling, calling you and me to come up into clearer appreciation of its possibilities, that substance may be increased, homes enriched, farms made better, the town more attractive through communion and fellowship with the life which enlarges, engulfs, inspires and sanctifies our every earnest endeavor. What you and I want to do tomorrow and every day thereafter is to think and talk and work and study to make certain the possibilities of life here on the farms of the good old town of Bethel.

INSTALLATIONS

BROWN W. R. C.

Brown W. R. C., No. 36, installed their elective and appointive officers Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, with Miss Alice C. Willis, Past President, acting as installing officer, assisted by Mrs. Carrie M. Arno, conductor for the evening. Miss Hazel Arno presided at the piano.

The following were the officers installed:

President—Elizabeth S. Young.
S. V. P.—Grace M. Swan.
J. V. P.—Alice B. Jordan.
Secretary—Eva W. Hastings.
Treasurer—Nellie F. Davis.
Chaplain—Arvilla J. Morgan.
Cond.—Helen A. Baker.
Guard—Tena M. Thurston.
Asst. Cond.—Florence B. Upton.
Asst. Guard—Bertha Williamson.
Pat. Inst.—Mattie Kendall.
Press Cor.—Carrie M. Arno.
Musician—Susie A. Plaisted.
Color Bearers—Mae Cross, Emma Forbes, Amy Lavorgna, Ruth Poole.

Miss Willis was presented a bouquet of beautiful crimson and white carnations with ferns.

Under direction of the Pat. Inst., Mattie Kendall, eight young lady Corps members gave a Flag drill which was received with much enthusiastic praise.

Delicious refreshments of sandwiches, cakes and coffee were served by the efficient executive committee: Mrs. Arvilla J. Morgan, Mrs. Grace M. Swan, Mrs. Lilla T. Morgan.

ODD FELLOWS' AND REBEKAH'S.

The Odd Fellows and Rebekahs held a joint installation Monday night, and a large crowd was present to enjoy the impressive ceremony.

D. D. P. Sophia D. Clark assisted by D. D. G. M. Miss Ava Leach of South Paris installed the following officers of the Rebekahs:

N. G.—Lillian Stowell.
V. G.—Ida M. Packard.
Rec. Sec.—Anna French.
Fin. Sec.—Emily Forbes.
Treasurer—Cleo A. Russell.
Warden—Daisy E. Philbrook.
Conductor—Constance Wheeler.
Chaplain—Alice Jordan.
R. S. N. G.—Carrie M. Arno.
L. S. N. G.—Vertie Hutchins.
R. S. V. G.—Mina Brown.
L. S. V. G.—Gertrude Bailey.
I. G.—Lizzie Tibbetts.
O. G.—Abbie Farwell.

After being installed the Rebekahs vacated their chairs and they were taken by the Odd Fellows. D. D. G. M. Clarence K. Fox was announced and he, assisted by D. D. G. M. I. H. Wight, installed the following officers of Mt. Abram Lodge:

N. G.—Bion Brown.
V. G.—Leslie Chase.
Secretary—Carl L. Brown.
Treasurer—Clarence K. Fox.
Warden—David M. Forbes.
Conductor—Chester Cummings.
I. G.—Albert Silver.
O. G.—Arthur Brinck.
R. S. N. G.—Rufus Skillings.
L. S. N. G.—Davis Lovejoy.
R. S. V. G.—L. W. Ramsell.
L. S. V. G.—Arthur Herrick.
R. S. S.—Wesley Wheeler.
L. S. S.—Lucian Littlehale.
Chaplain—Irving French.

After the exercises remarks were made by Rev. J. H. Little and the retiring Noble Grand, J. S. Hutchins. Then all repaired to the banquet hall where a bounteous supper consisting of oyster stew, sandwiches, cake and coffee was served.

SONGO POND.

Charles Kimball and Milford Brown are cutting pine for J. P. Kimball.

Miss Rena George has finished her school at the Bennett District and has gone to her home in Milton.

Mr. John Kimball has gone to Locke's Mill to work in the mill there.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Lowe of Bethel called at Abner Kimball's, Monday.

J. P. Kimball of Stark, N. H., is hauling his pine off the home place to Bethel and is boarding at Millard Clough's.

MRS. LOUISE CHASE.

Last Friday, Jan. 12, Mrs. Louise Chase after a long period of failing health and frequent suffering found release from pain and weakness and entered into the rest which her faith had long claimed in her risen Lord.

Born in Smithfield, Maine, November 29, 1836, she was in the eighty second year of her age.

In early life she married Chas. Swan whose home was then near Middle Intervale. After his death she was married to John Chase with whom she lived happily until his death about twenty years ago. For fifty-two years her home has been at Chandler Hill.

She was a woman of the sturdy New England type, loyal, industrious, and devout. For many years she has been a faithful member of the Methodist church, seeking to live in her home and neighborhood the religion which she professed as a source of comfort and strength to herself.

Of the twelve brothers and sisters of her own generation she was the last but one to go. Of her three children two died after establishing homes of their own, and one, Edgar, with his wife and children had the privilege of ministering to her comfort to the last.

The final service was at the home place on Sunday afternoon.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE WORLD'S WORK.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary.

By J. E. Jones.

PART I.

A familiar figure on Washington streets is Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole. He steps along at a lively pace, and when you walk with him you immediately discover that to keep step with the "polar gait" you must lengthen your reach.

Admiral Peary is sixty years old. He is as erect as men are ever made, "straight as an Indian," if a shop-worn expression may be used. In conversation his sentences are uttered in a quick and decisive manner. His long, bristling mustache partially hides a jaw full of expressive teeth. Smile at the term, if you will, but what would the cartoonist have fared with Roosevelt, with the teeth left out?

Admiral Peary sometimes almost bites off his words. He typifies aggressiveness in the human flesh. The swing of his shoulders; the determination in his face as he leans forward in conversation, bespeak strong, positive force and energy.

The other morning I was with him at the Army and Navy Club in Washington. In emphasizing his words, he raised his hands, holding them several inches apart, one over the other. The conversation at the moment was about "experience and persistence" and as he talked, I drew mental picture of the right hand of Peary resting on "the top of the world," and the lower opened palm, in real Atlas fashion, supporting the weight of the big, round globe. We writers are blessed with good imaginations—and sometimes it helps!

"The key to my work, resulting in the successful attainment of the Pole, was the result of experience," he was saying, "and the whole accomplishment was the fruit of persistence. Experience," he went on to say "is acquired by those who are persistent in their work, and if I have any message to mankind it is to say that the application of these two principles applied by any person of average ability and sound physique, will bring success in any line of endeavor.

"I and my companions, who finally won out in the North, were no better men than hundreds of others who have returned empty-handed from the polar regions, or left their bones up there. I had the advantage of 'sticking to the job' for twenty-three years, and during that period I worked out every element of effort, and endeavor, until the plans all converged and concentrated in the main object, finally resulting in success."

The story of Peary reveals no moment when he hesitated in his purpose. Time and again he was obliged to turn back from his search to find a way to the Pole. But it required no little spiders to teach him, as was the case with Robert Bruce, the lesson of duty.

"Do not men persist in following impossible tasks; or in repeating their failures beyond a reasonable limit, at times?" I asked.

Without a moment's hesitation, there came the reply: "An intelligent person who fails will gain an added experience that will inevitably lead to a greater success in a larger endeavor than he had originally planned.

"Each time I was 'knocked on to the ropes' ", Admiral Peary continued, "I knew more about the game than I did before I had suffered from defeat. That was experience. My intelligence told me that if I continued to possess health and a good physique, I must eventually win. And so I kept on, and the world knows the rest of the story."

How simply he told that story in his diary. On April 6, 1909, he wrote: "The Pole at last. The prize of three centuries. My dream and goal for twenty years. Mine at last! I cannot bring myself to realize it. It seems all so simple and commonplace." He wrote a postal card to be mailed to his wife. It read, "My dear Jo, I have won out at last. Have been here a day. I start for home and you in an hour. Love to the 'Kidies.' Bert."

In his book Admiral Peary recounts: "Perhaps it ought not to have been so, but when I knew for a certainty that we had reached the goal, there was not a thing in the world I wanted but sleep. But after I had a few hours of it, there succeeded a condition of mental exhaltation which made further rest impossible. For more than a score of years that point on the earth's surface had been the object of my every effort. To its attainment my whole being, physical, mental and moral, had been dedicated. *** The journey was my eighth into the Arctic wilderness. In that wilderness I had spent nearly twelve years out of the twenty-three between my thirtieth and my fifty third year, and the intervening time spent in civilized communities during that period had been mainly occupied with preparations for returning to the wilderness. The determination to reach the Pole had become so much a part of my being that, strange as it may seem, I long ago ceased to think of myself save as an instrument for the attainment of that end. To the layman this may seem strange, but an inventor can understand it, or an artist, or anyone who has devoted himself for years upon years to the service of an idea.

(To be continued.)

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Nellie Blake spent a couple of days in Berlin the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Saunders from Hanover attended installation Monday night.

Mrs. Lizzie Cummings from Albany is visiting Mrs. Frank Kendall for a few days.

The Parent-Teacher meeting will be held at the brick schoolhouse, Wednesday evening, Jan. 17.

Mrs. A. E. Bailey and daughter, Bertha, from Newry Corner, were visitors at Maple Inn, Monday night and attended installation.

Miss Florence Hale, State Agent for Rural Education, will meet the Bethel, Greenwood and Gilead teachers at the brick schoolhouse, Monday, Jan. 22.

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 3

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

There will be no service at the Universalist church next Sunday on account of the illness of Rev. J. H. Li[ttle] Sunday school and evening meeting [will] be omitted. While Mr. Little at [this] time is improving it is not deemed [wise] that he should attempt to occupy [the] pulpit Sunday.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Because of illness of brother Li[ttle] we had a good delegation from the U[ni]versalist church last Sunday, and th[ere] was a large congregation to listen [to] the Billy Sunday sermon.

Sample chairs for the chapel h[ave] arrived and are very pleasing to all [who] have seen them.

Miss Belle Purington, the presid[ent] of the Y. P. S. C. E., will lead the [ser]vice next Sunday evening, it being [the] thirty-eighth anniversary of Christ[ian] Endeavor. There will be special f[ea]tures appropriate to the occasion.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Ladies' Aid meets this we[ek] with Mrs. Fred J. Tibbetts on Thu[rs]day afternoon.

Willard Gorton, the individual s[tar] of the Popular Entertainment Cou[rse] offered by this church, will be here [on] Tuesday, Feb. 6. He gives a progr[am] of unrivalled interest, including c[lay] modelling, crayon sketches, and fab[le] pictures together with costumed ch[ar]acterizations and impersonations [of] noted men. The press everywhe[re] speaks of Mr. Gorton in the terms [of] highest praise, and many in Bethel [re]call the marvelous skill he showed [on] his visit of some years ago to our o[wn] town. Tickets are 35 cents, with [all] seats reserved. At Bosserman's or [of] the ladies of the church.

MRS. JONATHAN SMITH.

Mrs. Jonathan Smith of Bear Riv[er] passed away last Saturday at the a[ge] of eighty-three years, and was buri[ed] from the home of her daughter, M[rs.] Robert Enman, Monday at 10.30 A. M.

All her eight children were in at[ten]dance at the funeral service: Mr[s.] John W. Martin from North Paris; M[r.] Josiah Smith of Portland; Freebo[rn] Smith of Augusta; Don C., of Bear Ri[v]er; Mrs. Virgil Chapman, Mrs. Fr[ed] Howard, Mrs. Fred Kilgore, Mrs. Rob[ert] Enman, from whose home she wa[s] buried.

The service was fully attended by th[e] neighbors, who have always loved an[d] respected Mrs. Smith.

She is just gone before to await i[n] the Better Land, the coming of her chil[dren] and childrens' children, and t[o] greet them with hearty welcome.

Rev. W. C. Curtis officiated at th[e] funeral.

MRS. HARRIET NEWELL RICH.

Last Sunday Mrs. Harriet Newel[l] Rich died at the Lewiston Home fo[r] Aged Women, of which she had bee[n] an inmate for nine years.

Mrs. Rich was the widow of the lat[e] J. G. Rich of Bethel and resided her[e] until after the death of her husband and until failing health induced her to enter the Home for Aged Women in Lewiston where she was tenderly cared for.

Mrs. Rich had many friends in Beth[el] whom she always welcomed whe[n] they called upon her at the Home and never forgot the friends she left here and kept up an unusual interest in the problems of the present for one of her advanced age. She was a woman of strong faith and the last time the writer called to see her, it was inspiring to hear her speak of the "glorious Home beyond" to which she looked forward as to a pleasant journey to be taken to friends and rest.

Mrs. Rich was born in Plymouth, Mass., April 1, 1832. Her family have all "passed on" but one sister, Mrs. Bettie Green of Plymouth. Her greatest comfort was the letters from her husband's grandson, Harold Rich, who gave her so much pleasure in writing of his college life at Williams, and she gave to him the truest love and devotion.—E. W. C.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Now going on at the J. S. Hutchins store. Great opportunity to get things at big discount. Entire stock to be sold at once.

Fixtures for sale, including show cases, cheese box, coffee mill, paper roll, mule scales, candy jars, safe, paper bag hanger, meat scales, ice box, meat chopper and tools, oil tank, molasses pump, etc. You can get things at a bargain.